"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are threatening weather, with rain, warmer southerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The Vienna correspondent of The London Times reports that the relations between Turkey and Bulgaria are strained, and that 100,000 Turkish troops are encamped on the Bulgarian frontier. The Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople has threatened to leave his post next Thursday unless the Porte dismisses two officials responsible for the recent indignity to an Austrian merchant and salutes the Austrian flag. The disabled Dutch steamer Maasdam has reached Plymouth without assistance, and her passengers, the most of whom are Americans, will sail for New York on Thursday.

Page 1.

An anaconda escaped in a Philadelphia museum yesterday, and before it was recaptured, killed a pony and broke several ribs of one of the employes.

Three Indians accused of the murder of six members of the Spicer family, were lynched by a mob in Emmons County, North Dakota, Saturday night.

Sailors of the brigantine Iona accuse the skipper, Capt. Mosher, of cruelty. They say he abused and struck them, and that the food was bad. Lawyers have been engaged by the Protestant Episcopal Church Mission Society to investigate the case.

Mrs Nack was taken from the Queens County Jail yesterday, and pointed out a place at College Hill where she says the saw that was used to dismember Guldensuppe is buried. It is reported that Thorn has been identified as a man who once served a term for burglary in Philadelphia.

Senator Platt explained the result of the Mayoralty election from a Republican organization point of view. Their defeat, he said, was due to the vainglorious selfishness of Seth Low and the Citizens' Union policy to "go it alone," the organization being at all times ready to withdraw Gen. Tracy and unite upon Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss or ex-Mayor Schroeder. He charged Seth Low with treachery, and said he was willing to wreck the Republican ship to satisfy his own selfish ambition. The Republican defeat was characterized as purely local.

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Consul General Fitzhugh Lee arrived in Havana yesterday.

A luncheon for men interested in the Horse Show, which opens to-day, was held in the Madison Square Garden. There was a parade of employes and famous horses.

Señor Moret, Spanish Minister for the Colonies, and United States Minister Woodford held a conference yesterday, as a result of which the prohibition of exports of tobacco from Cuba may be removed.

The Spanish Government has postponed the publication of the decrees of autonomy for the West Indies until Nov. 25 at the request of Marshal Blanco, who desires time to push operations against the insurgents and to reorganize the colony.

Page 3.

A Hoboken man was found drowned off the Bremen dock and pulled to the surface with his own fish line wrapped about him.

Thomas J. Lyons, a printer, was murdered in Brooklyn. His body was found in a vacant lot on Fulton Street with the skull crushed in. Heavy stones were presumably the weapons used. The ground showed traces of a severe struggle with his unknown assailant or assailants.

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Resolutions urging that work on the underground rapid transit system be pushed at once were adopted by the Progressive Democratic League.

Corporation Counsel Burr of Brooklyn in an opinion says the city has no right to grant the Library Association a site on the East Side Lands.

J. Waldere Kirk, the young man from the West whose fantastic and extravagant style of dressing made him notorious, was held in $2,500 bail yesterday for shooting Richard R. Mandelbaum at the Gerard Hotel Saturday night. Mandelbaum is likely to recover.

Page 7.

It was rumored that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is after the lease of the Brighton Beach Railroad, in the general consolidation project now under way in Brooklyn.

Policeman Dermody of the Old Slip Station was arrested on complaint of a man who charged him with entering an Allen Street restaurant while in uniform and forcibly relieving him of his gold watch.

Page 8.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids the annual report was read and officers were re-elected.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton, preaching upon the Westminster Confession of Faith, declared that it stood condemned by its prolixity and contains much that knowledge and conscience have outgrown.

The cornerstone of the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity was laid. It will cost $330,000 and is to have a memorial organ to cost $20,000, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie.

Prof. Felix Adler addressed the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall on "What Has Religion Done for Civilization?" He spoke of the influence it has had on architecture, sculpture, painting, and poetry, and said it was the main force that made political unity.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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MRS. BECKWITH GOES WEST.

Will Live with Her Husband in Iowa —Her Mother, Mrs. R. T. Lincoln, to be with Her.

CICAGO, Nov., 14.—It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Warren W. Beckwith will make their home with Mrs. Beckwith's mother, in the residence of ex-Senator Harlan, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Mrs. Beckwith started for Mount Pleasant to-day with her mother, Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, and they were met on the way by Mr. Beckwith.

Mrs. Lincoln has made a number of long visits in Mount Pleasant since her marriage. It is said now that she will stay at Mount Pleasant for an indefinite period.

Beckwith has no settled means of earning a living at present, and Mrs. Lincoln's first duty will be to see that he engages in business of some kind. He came to Chicago last year and through Mrs. Lincoln's influence secured a minor post with the Gas Trust, of which ex-Secretary Lincoln is the President. He did not keep his place long, his inclination for sport taking him out of the city.

The Army Short of Officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Adjt. Gen. Breck, in his report to Major Gen. Miles, calls attention to the heavy draft that is made on the effective strength of the army by detailing officers to colleges and military schools, and suggests that there be no increase in this direction. He says the services of artillery officers are much needed in their regular duties.

Big Fire on Staten Island.

A fire that occupied the attention of the entire North Shore Department blocked the Midland and Staten Island electric lines for several hours, and completely gutted a four-story brick house at the foot of Columbia Street, West New Brighton, last night. No one was injured.

Albany, Whist Champion.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—The final for the Albany Trophy was played last night between Albany and Buffalo clubs, and resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 145 to 141 tricks. This makes Albany champion of the State for the season of '97 and '98.

Dr. McVickar to Go to Rhode Island.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The Rev. Dr. Neilson W. McVickar, rector of Holy Trinity Church, has decided to accept the post of Coadjutor Bishop of the Rhode Island Diocese, to which he was elected recently.

MRS. NACK SEEKS THE SAW

Taken from Jail to Show Where the Tool Used to Dismember Guldensuppe Is Buried.

DRIVEN TO COLLEGE HILL

Search for the Missing Piece of Evidence to be Made To-day—Alleged Identification of Thorn as a Philadelphia Criminal.

Mrs. Augusta Nack was taken from the Queens County Jail yesterday to point out the place where she said the saw which was used to dismember the body of Guldensuppe was buried.

The saw was one of several missing links in the case. Dr. Tuttle, one of the witnesses for the people, testified positively that the bones of the dead man's legs had been cut with a saw. He was almost equally positive that the bones of the neck had been severed with the same tool. Yet Mrs. Nack, in her confession, did not mention that a saw was carried to the Woodside cottage or taken from it.

Since then she has said that the saw was buried, and that she could show where. Before 6 o'clock yesterday morning she was led to a closed carriage driven by a Deputy Sheriff. She had eaten an early breakfast, was well wrapped up, and seemed to be well and cheerful. County Detective Sullivan and Capt. William Methven of the Long Island City police, were with her. She was driven out through Jackson Avenue and Woodside, but care was taken not to carry her in sight of the cottage in which the murder is said to have been done. After passing through Corona and Flushing, the carriage stopped at a point between Flushing and College Point known as College Hill. There Mrs. Nack indicated the place in which she thought the saw was. She was not sure of the exact spot, but said she knew she was within a few feet of it. The spot she pointed out was marked and the ground all around it will be carefully dug to-day.

It was still early when the carriage returned to the jail, and Mrs. Nack returned to her cell without having been seen by anybody but the officers. Every effort was made to keep the trip a secret. Even Emanuel Friend, Mrs. Nack's counsel, was kept in ignorance of it, and when he inquired by telephone at 6 o'clock last night if anything had occurred during the day, somebody at the jail told him "No."

After her return to her cell, Mrs. Nack was quiet all day. Her only visitor was the Rev. Mr. Miles, who prayed with her.

A story was circulated yesterday that Thorn had been identified as a Philadelphia criminal. The foundation for this was a statement by a man who looked through the jail on Saturday, saying he was formerly keeper of a Philadelphia prison. When he reached the part of the jail known as "the flats," his attention was attracted by a dispute over a game of cards at a table near by. Thorn was one of the players, and the visitor, after looking at him carefully, said he knew him, and that he was once a prisoner in Philadelphia. The visitor thought Thorn served nine months in jail under him, and was in some way connected with a diamond case.

Magnus Larsen, the juror whose illness brought Thorn's trial to an abrupt end, was doing very well yesterday and there was every reason to believe that he would recover rapidly and completely from the operation for appendicitis.

THIEF CAUGHT AT PRAYER.

Arrest in a Chicago Synagogue of Samuel Kaufman, Wanted in New York.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—With more than $1,000 sewed in his clothing, Samuel Kaufman, a broommaker, who had been in hiding in Chicago for a month, was arrested to-night in a synagogue at 373 Clark Street, by Detective Davidson of the Central Station.

Capt. McClusky of the New York police requested Kaufman's arrest on the charge of grand larceny. The man is supposed to be involved in a big jewelry theft in New York. Detectives here after two days' work traced him to the synagogue. When Detective Davidson entered he saw Kaufman engaged in prayer. Kaufman offered $700 for his release. He was taken to the station and searched.

Sewed inside his vest was found a package containing $1,033 in bills, $500 of which was in twenties. He denied any knowledge of the charge which the New York police have against him. He was taken back to the cell and will remain there until the New York authorities come for him.

Samuel Kaufman, alias Wise, is wanted in this city on a charge of robbery. The police have been searching for him since Dec. 13, 1896. He is charged by Mrs. Wise of First Avenue with having robbed her of jewelry and other property valued at $5,000. Kaufman lived with Mrs. Wise, and disappeared on Dec. 13, 1896.

INDIANA BANK FAILURES.

Business Men and Public Officials Embarrassed by the Crash.

LEAVENWORTH, Ind., Nov. 14.—The failure of the banks in Marengo, English, and this city, which was announced yesterday, caused great consternation among business men, many of whom had their entire available capital on deposit in one or another of the institutions. The crash was unexpected, and all of the banks continued to receive deposits up to the hour of closing on Friday. R. H. Willott, Cashier of the parent bank in this city, and principal stockholder in the other two concerns, has left for parts unknown. His wife has received a letter from him saying that he has almost lost his mind, and that he will not return to the scene of financial disaster.

County officials and educational trustees are sufferers from the crash, and one death may be the direct result. Treasurer E. F. Brown of Crawford County had upward of $30,000 of county funds deposited in the bank in this city. When told yesterday of the failure he fainted, and he is still in a critical condition. The revenue collected for school purposes was all on deposit in the banks, and it is feared that all of the public schools in Crawford and Perry Counties will have to be closed.

Man Jumps Off a Ferryboat.

Prescott F. Bullock, an electrician, twenty-seven years old, who lives with his mother at 168 West Forty-seventh Street, attempted to end his life last night by jumping into the East River from the ferryboat Fulton of the Fulton Ferry line, as she was entering her slip. The water was cold, and though Bullock at first refused to seize a life preserver which was thrown to him, he soon changed his mind, and was pulled on to the boat. He was taken a prisoner to the Hudson Street Hospital, not much the worse for his bath. He refused to say what prompted his act.

Two Men Injured by Runaway Horse.

Frank Herbert of Fulton Street, Wakefield, was driving a light wagon yesteray afternoon along the New Rochelle Road, Pelham Bay Park. The horse shied at a passing bicycle, and Herbert was thrown to the roadway. He was injured about the legs and body. His horse continued to gallop until it came in collision with a bicycle ridden by John Reynolds of Pelham Manor. Reynolds was thrown from his wheel and one of his legs broken. He was removed to his home. Herbert was taken to the Fordham Hospital.

CRUSHED BY AN ANACONDA.

A Philadelphia Museum Employe Injured and a Pony Killed by a Big Snake.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—A huge anaconda, on exhibition in a museum here, to-day severely injured Samuel Masher, the museum watchman, and crushed to death a valuable trick pony. The pony was tied to a feed box, alongside the anaconda's cage. Masher saw that the reptile had worked one of the boards of its cage loose and had stretched its tail out a short distance. He pushed the board, believing that the anaconda would pull itself within the cage again. Instead it wriggled out and wrapped itself several times about Masher. The latter screamed for help and the pony frightened by the big reptile, began jumping about.

This probably saved Masher's life, for the reptile unwound itself from him and encircled the pony. Masher fell to the floor unconscious, while the big snake continued to crush the pony until life was extinct. When a number of the employes reached the scene the snake had begun to unwind itself and appeared to be getting ready for more fight. The men kept aloof until a lasso had been obtained, and then the anaconda was captured.

Several of Masher's ribs were broken and he was removed to a hospital.

LOWER FARE TO CHICAGO.

Tickets on Limited Trains Between New York and the Western City to Sell for $22.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Railroad fare on the best trains between Chicago and New York is to be lowered this month. At the same time the running times of the popular trains are to be decreased nearly two hours.

The fare on the limited trains of the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, and the Pennsylvania, which cover the distance between Chicago and New York in twenty-four hours will be $22—$2 cheaper than it ever has been. All trains on these lines which now consume twenty-eight hours in making the journey will make it in twenty-six hours.

These changes will follow a decision of the arbitrators of the Joint Traffic Association formed by the great trunk lines between Chicago and New York. Not quite a year ago the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association took up the question of basing fares on running time.

At that time the Lake Shore, the Pennsylvania, and the Michigan Central were running trains between Chicago and New York in twenty-four hours. For the luxurious and quick service on these trains passengers were charged an excess fare of $4. The fare on ordinary trains of these lines had been $20 for years. On all the other lines called differential roads the fare had been $18.

JOSEPH PULITZER'S HEALTH.

Report of His Serious Illness at Bar Harbor Discredited.

BAR HARBOR, Nov. 14.—It was reported yesterday that Joseph Pulitzer was seriously ill at his residence here. It was said that he was prostrated soon after the New York election, in which he had manifested great interest, and that his condition occasioned some alarm. One cause of his illness was said to be the critical condition of his daughter, who has been ill with typhoid fever for some time.

The reports regarding Mr. Pulitzer's health probably were exaggerated, as he was out driving to-day and appeared to be as well as usual. His daughter, Lucille, is still seriously ill, but hopes are entertained for her recovery.

THE NEWS OF AUSTRALIA.

Large Yield of Gold in New South Wales—A Fruit Pest Bill.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 14.—The steamer Warrimoo from Australia brings advices as follows:

The yield of gold in New South Wales for the quarter ending Sept. 30 was 94,991 ounces, valued at £351,803. The yield exceeded the best of two previous quarters by 31,358 ounces.

Some rich strikes have been made near Kanowna. One man is said to have taken twenty ounces in gold in one dish and another fifty ounces in two dishes. A rush has started for the spot.

A fruit pest bill has been introduced in the New South Wales Assembly to keep out fruit infected with pests.

H. M. S. Penguin has just returned to Fiji after surveying the proposed Pacific cable route from Suva to Honolulu. The bottom of the ocean was found to be very uneven. One or two uncharted patches near Honolulu were discovered. As they have seven or eight fathoms of water over them they are not dangerous to navigation.

The new South Assembly has defeated the local option bill.

RIGHTS ON FEDERAL GROUND.

Power of State Courts to Enforce Them to be Determined.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—The Court of Appeals will be asked to decide whether an action for assault or any other injury occurring upon United States property is maintainable in the courts of this State. Major Arnold, the Commandant of the Watervliet Arsenal, who resides on the grounds, was the owner of a large dog. A boy named Maddon, while playing about the premises, was bitten by the animal and frightfully lacerated.

In July, 1895, an action was begun in the Supreme Court to recover $20,000 damages for the injuries inflicted by the dog. It was alleged in the complaint that the dog had bitten other persons previous to his attack on the plaintiff. The answer was a denial of responsibility, the defendant alleging that the plaintiff at the time of the alleged biting was trespassing unlawfully upon the arsenal grounds and the private quarters of the defendant.

The lower court granted a non-suit on the ground that the place where the injury occurred was United States property. The Appellate Division reversed this judgment, and the attorney for the United States asks the Court of Appeals to decide the question.

INDICTMENTS FOR ARSON.

Bills Found Against J. H. Drake and William Churchill of Watkins.

WATKINS, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The announcement was made last night that the Grand Jury, which completed its labors yesterday had found bills against J. Hobart Drake and William Churchill for the burning of the Gundry Wagon Company's works in May, 1896. The loss involved was stated at the time to be about $20,000.

The fire evidently was incendiary, oil-soaked waste procured from the railway having been placed under the buildings in five different places and fired.

In the fall of 1895 the Goundry Wagon Company, Limited, failed and went into the hands of a receiver. The real estate and stock was bought by J. Hobart Drake, L. H. Durland, and A. F. Chapman. About $3,000 worth of stock was disposed of and the insurance was then increased to $13,000. The entire plant and much of the stock remaining were burned the following Spring. Churchill was an employe of the concern just previous to the fire. J. H. Drake is a stockholder and director of the Watkins Electric Light and Power Company, proprietor of the Drake Planing Mill and Novelty Works, and a prominent Free Mason, and has held public office. Few believe Drake capable of the crime charged. It is believed by some that the indictment against him as the result of spite work on the part of a man until recently in Drake's employ.

Mail Robbery in Idaho.

WARREN, Idaho, Nov. 14.—The mail carrier was halted near here yesterday by a lone highwayman, who compelled him to dismount from his horse. The carrier was then told to cut the mail sack open, which he did, and the robber took all of the registered mail and letters. There was about $4,000 in cash in the sack.

SAILORS CHARGE CRUELTY

Crew of Brigantine Iona Say Capt. Mosher Struck and Jumped on Them.

FOOD AND WATER WERE BAD

Lawyers Have Been Engaged by the Protestant Episcopal Church Mission Society to Take Up the Case for the Men.

Frederick Meitzel, mate, and Julius Kaars, able seaman, of the Norwegian brigantine Iona tell a tale of woe, in which they accuse the skipper, Capt. Mosher, of cruelty. The Protestant Episcopal Church Mission Society for Seamen has taken up the case and put it into the hands of lawyers, who will seek to libel the vessel before she clears from Montville, Conn., where she is now lying.

The Iona was in this port in August last, and a crew was shipped for her at the office of the British Consul. The agreement was for "$18 a month to Port au Prince and back to a port in the United States or Canada, for a term not exceeding twelve months." The crew consisted of four able seamen—Martin Swensen, Gus Andersen, Charles Larsen, and Julius Kaars. Then there was a colored cook hailing from Barbados, and a boy called "Jim." "Jim," fifteen years old, was colored too, and had introduced himself to Capt. Mosher some months before shortly after the brigantine had left the port of St. Lucia. He was a stowaway, but the Captain took a liking to him, and "Jim" always reshipped. He was useful to the skipper, because, the men say, he had a way of reporting any of their chance observations which he overheard.

The Iona sailed away to Port au Prince, where she discharged her cargo, and then made Gonaives, where she was to load logwood for Montville, Conn. She reached Montville, on the Thames, Nov. 8, and since then her crew have been straggling back to New York. Julius Kaars arrived yesterday and put up at a sailors' boarding house in Cherry Street. Kaars had a scar across his cheek, a token of the Captain's consideration for him, according to his story. Mate Meitzel was at a South Street resort of sailormen.

The Iona, was no sooner clear of Sandy Hook Bar, they say, when the Captain commenced to call the men names. He displayed ill feeling to the mate and kept the log himself, though the duty is the mate's. The mate kept a log of his own, however, in which the numerous entries tell of the Captain's conduct. "Hey, you!" "Hello, you!" was the latter's usual way of addressing him, though sometimes he varied it with such epithets as "You hound!" "Cattle" was a favorite designation for the crew, but they would not have minded that, they say, if he had not punctuated his orders with kicks and blows with a belaying pin or anything else that came handy. Kaars declares that he received a black eye early in the voyage, and that the Captain kept it black all the way out and all the way back. However this may be, the optic is certainly discolored.

Fresh meat there was none, and salt horse was the staple article of diet. There was plenty of fresh water in oasks, but the Captain was economical with it, and made the sailors catch rain water for drinking purposes. While they were down in the West Indies, mosquitoes breeded in it, and some kind of "wrigglers," the sailors say. The consequence was that, despite the limejuice doled out, Larsen became sick, yet the Captain would do nothing for him. Swenson was injured handling cargo, but he was kept at work, and Kaars, who cut himself by knocking against a sharp bit of iron, had to patch up his wounds the best way he could. The Captain went ashore at Gonaives, and while away a strong wind made it necessary to drop another anchor. The anchor chains got foul of each other, and the mate was superintending the job of getting them clear when the Captain came back. He didn't like the mate's way of doing the work and jabbed his umbrella into his subordinate's face.

"Jim," the spy, a little later overheard the mate say that he was going ashore to make complaint before the British Consul, and the Captain was duly informed.

"Going to the Consul, are you?" exclaimed the irate skipper. "I'll show you," and he did, according to the mate, by knocking him down and jumping upon him. upon him.

The mate gathered himself up, sprang overboard and started to swim ashore. But the Captain compelled the reluctant crew to lower a boat and Meitzel was overtaken and hauled in.

There were no "jolly, jolly mariners" in the brigantine as she came up the coast, but there was little time to reflect on grievances. Bad weather was encountered, and the watch below was often disturbed to "get a move on," about the decks or in the rigging, and sometimes there was no watch below. It was forty-eight hours at a stretch on deck.

Capt. Mosher told his mate and his men that they could go at Montville, and they availed themselves of the permission with alacrity.

UMBRIA'S AWKWARD VOYAGE.

This Was the Purser's Word for Her Rough Passage—Two of the Crew Injured.

The Cunard Line steamship Umbria arrived yesterday after what the purser called "an awkward" voyage. Arthur Muskett Yetts, an Englishman, with a bit of humor, who comes here with a view to settling, said that it had been particularly awkward for him. His troubles began early in the voyage. He was seasick, and food and sleep he knew not. It was frightfully rough. Some of the passengers, he said, were so frightened that they got out their Bibles and prayed. The purser, asked about this phase of the trip, only replied:

"It was awkward, you know. The seas were high and the wind was ahead, but no one was hurt."

Mr. Yetts said that a seaman was nearly washed overboard, and that a stoker had his thigh broken. The weather was particularly bad on Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

To make matters still worse, Mr. Yetts said, he had lost his luggage, and that made it "deuced bad."

Despite the purser's report, an ambulance drove up to the pier yesterday and took the stoker, whose thigh was broken, to the New York Hospital. With him went the seaman who was knocked down by a wave that boarded the vessel.

Peter Latham, champion racquet player of the world, was among the Umbria's passengers. He was accompanied by Percy Ashworth, who will return to Europe next week. Latham was met at the pier by members of the Racquet and Tennis Club, who took him at once to 27 West Forty-third Street. He will start to-day for Niagara Falls, and will come back to play Nov. 27, after which he will go to Chicago.

Other passengers were the Rev. and Mrs. Dr. E. W. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arthur, G. Ballin, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. George Keller, the Rev. Stephen Luttrell, Major John Bayne MacLean, Charles E. Taylor, Gordon Willis, Mr. and Mrs. James Woodward, and Capt. T. E. Wright.

Jersey Woman Dies Aged 103 Years.

MOORESTOWN, N. J., Nov. 14.—Mrs. Christine French, known here as Aunt Kitty died here yesterday. She was born Aug. 1, 1794. Her exact age was 103 years 3 months and 12 days. She was a resident of one house for seventy-eight years. For fifty years she never tasted medicine, and until a year or so ago was in good health. Old age caused her death. Her family at one time owned about half the town.

Artistic photographs are the specialty of Rockwood's. Cabinet, $6.00 per dozen. 1,440 Broadway. —Adv.

MOB LAW IN NORTH DAKOTA

Three Indians Lynched for the Murder of Six Members of the Spicer Family.

THE COURTS WERE TOO SLOW

The Alleged Ringleader of the Murderers Had Obtained a New Trial After Having Been Sentenced to Death.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 14.—Alexander Coudot, an Indian half-breed, and Paul Holytrack and Philip Ireland, full-blooded Indians, the first of whom was sentenced to death for the murder of six members of the Spicer family, last February, and had just obtained a new trial from the Supreme Court, and the latter two self-confessed accessories in the murders, were taken from the County Jail in Emmons County last night and lynched by a mob. The lynching apparently had been planned carefully, and was carried out without a break in the programme.

Williamsport, where the hanging took place, is about forty miles from this city and off the railroad. The news of the hanging was brought here this afternoon by a mounted messenger. The Sheriff of the county, Peter Shier, was in this city at the time the hanging occurred, and it was to him that the messenger brought word. The men had been in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Thomas Kelly, and they were taken from his control by the mob and hanged to a beef windlass several hundred yards from the jail, where their bodies remained to-day, the Coroner not having arrived, and no one else having volunteered to cut them down.

The Mob Came on Horseback.

There were about forty men concerned in the lynching. They rode into Williamsport on horseback late at night, and tethered their horses a short distance from the city in order that they might remount as speedily as possible after their purpose was accomplished. The jail in which the prisoners were confined is a substantial stone structure, and was in charge of Deputy Sheriff Kelly. Since the confinement of the prisoners there, so great has been the fear that they might escape, one man has watched all night within the jail, and last night Kelly was on the watch. There was a meeting of the Lodge of Woodmen in a building near the jail, and Kelly expected to meet some of the members of the lodge after the meeting had adjourned.

To while away the time during the night he was playing solitaire in front of the cells in which the murderers were confined. About 2 o'clock in the morning there was a rap at the outer door of the jail, and Kelly arose quickly and turned the key in the lock, thinking that the persons he expected to meet had arrived. Sooner had he opened the door than the mob crowded into the corridors. All of them were masked, and the leaders carried ropes.

The Jailer Surrenders.

Kelly at once realized that the mob had come after his prisoners. The lynchers were quiet but determined. The leaders presented revolvers at the head of the Deputy Sheriff and told him they wanted his prisoners and demanded that he open the cells in which they were confined. Kelly demurred, but saw that resistance was useless, and unlocked the cells. Two of the prisoners were confined together, and the other in a separate cell. They had been aroused from sleep by the entrance of the men and sat up half awake and trembling with terror.

The Indians were taken from their beds, ropes were fastened about their necks, and they were led out of the building, after being told to prepare for death. The men were dragged to a huge beef windlass which had been erected to suspend the carcasses of slaughtered beeves, and strung up on a cross beam. Coudot was the first man to be hanged. It is reported that he was asked before he was hanged whether Holytrack and Ireland had also been concerned in the murder for which he was about to be hanged. He answered that they had been.

The rope, which had been placed about his neck, was then thrown over the crossbeam, and he was raised off the ground and suspended in the air. Holytrack and Ireland were so nearly unconscious from the effects of being dragged to the spot that they did not realize what was about to happen when the ropes about their necks were tossed over the same beam. They were unable to stand and were slowly raised from the ground until their bodies swung in the air and dangled from the windlass with that of Coudot. The mob then dispersed, mounted their horses, and rode away.

Negro Lynched in Arkansas.

OSCEOLA, Ark., Nov. 14.—Henry Phillips, a negro, a self-confessed murderer, was lynched in the courtyard here at midnight last night by a mob composed of prominent citizens of this town and surrounding country. The cause of the lynching was the murder of a merchant near here a few days ago.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Newfoundland to Demand a Voice in the Arrangement.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 14.—The Cabinet of Sir James Winter will asume office on Tuesday next at noon, Sir William Whiteway and his colleagues in the retiring Ministry resigning their portfolios two hours earlier.

The new Premier, immediately on attaining power, probably will claim a representation for the Colony of Newfoundland at the reciprocity conference between the United States and Canada, now sitting at Washington. His justification for this step is the fact that in 1890 the late James G. Blaine, when Secretary of State, signed a reciprocity convention with Newfoundland. The British Government disallowed this because Canada was not included in its preferential arrangements. Now Newfoundland will claim that Canada is not entitled to negotiate for reciprocity unless Newfoundland is included in the benefits of the scheme.

THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

London Chronicle's Review of the Canadian Negotiations.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Daily Chronicle, in a special article this morning on the meaning of the Canadian negotiations at Washington, reviews the past commercial relations between Canada, Great Britain, and the United States, and says:

"Important communications have passed during the last few days between Downing Street and Ottawa, and the cordial reception which the Canadian Ministers are meeting at the hands of Washington officials and the American press makes it quite possible that we are on the eve of a most happy change of attitude toward one another of the three countries."

The writer of The Daily Chronicle's article concludes by inquiring: "Is Canadian reciprocity with the United States to take the place of exclusive preference for Great Britain? It would disappoint many in this country; but the question must be viewed in the broad light of Anglo-American relations. No one will deny that Canada, the United States, and the mother country have each far more to gain from closer intercourse than from the present policy of commercial and political exclusiveness."

Secretary Alger Has Tonsilitis.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Though Secretary Alger, who is ill with tonsilitis, is reported much better to-day, he is confined to his room, and it will be several days before he can resume his official duties.

THE SMUGGLER MINE AFIRE.

Fears that the Flames May Spread to Other Mines and Cause a Suspension of Work in the Aspen District.

ASPEN, Col., Nov. 14.—A fire that may cause the closing down of every big mine in the camp is raging in the eighth level of the Smuggler Mine. The cause of the fire is supposed to be spontaneous combustion, although there are a few who are inclined to the theory that a careless miner started the fire with a candle.

So far the fire is confined to a large crib and is burning at a point about 800 feet below the surface. This crib is 80 feet wide and 164 feet long and 300 feet high. It contains many thousands of cords of dry timber. So far as known these timbers have not broken into a blaze, but the supposition is that the entire base of the crib is burning.

All efforts to reach the fire have proved unsuccessful, and an attempt to place bulkheads in the connection came near losing the lives of some fifty men. Over forty of these were so overcome by the deadly gas that for a time their lives were despaired of.

The burning crib is located about thirty feet from the Mollie Gibson, and the Smuggler-Mollie connection furnished draught for the fire. The Mollie Gibson people attempted to bulkhead their connection, but came near losing a number of men. As it was, twelve unconscious miners were hoisted from the mine and stretched on the shaft-house floor, and soon after six more were hoisted out in an only slightly less serious condition.

Although physicians were on the ground, it took the energetic and vigorous efforts of all the bystanders to bring these men around within three-quarters of an hour. A miner named Edward Hodgson, while in a dazed condition, fell down an ore chute, and sustained serious injuries.

Manager Hallett, Master Mechanic Carsons, and Cageman Wright made a trip into the burning mine through the free-silver shaft. Although underground less than fifteen minutes, they were all overcome by gas and had a miraculous escape from death.

MARTIAL LAW IN BRAZIL.

Established for Thirty Days by Order of President Moraes—Evidence of Conspiracy Increasing.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A dispatch to The Times from Rio Janeiro says that President Moraes has issued a decree establishing martial law for a period of thirty days.

The evidence of a political conspiracy in connection with the recent attempt to assassinate the President is increasing. The city, however, is quiet, and public opinion supports the course of the Executive.

The Prefect of Police, who is a prominent Jacobin, has resigned. The police prohibit the gathering of people in the streets. All things considered, the situation is improving.

TRIED TO WRECK A FACTORY.

Big Engine of the Clinton Wall Trunk Company Tampered With.

CLINTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—But for the vigilance of the watchman of the Clinton Wall Trunk Company, the engine room, and perhaps the entire factory probably would have been demolished to-morrow morning when the big engine was started.

The discovery was made this morning that the nuts in the cylinder head and some of the bearings of the engine had been loosened. The watchman at once reported the fact to the police, and before noon to-day George F. Herrick, a discharged engineer, had been arrested and charged with breaking and entering, and it is probable he will have to answer to a more serious complaint.

Herrick was employed as engineer up to about a year ago, when he was dismissed, and since then, it is alleged, he repeatedly has threatened revenge on the officials of the company. To-day he said that he could not remember what took place last night, as he was drunk.

WOMAN FOR PRESIDENT.

Mrs. J. K. Henry of Kentucky Wants the Prohibition Nomination in 1900.

VERSAILLES, Ky., Nov. 14.—Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, who is being boomed for the Prohibition nomination for President of the United States in 1900, does not hope to be elected, even if she should get the nomination, but she firmly believes that the day will come when a woman will be the Executive of this Nation.

She is the only woman in Kentucky who ever ran for a State office. She was nominated by the Prohibition Party for Clerk of the Court of Appeals in 1890, and again in 1894. Making a spirited campaign after her first nomination she received 5,000 votes.

Mrs. Henry has recently outlined the policy she would adopt in case of her election as President, the central ideas of which are: "The enfranchisement of American women," "prohibition of liquor traffic," "recognition of Cuban independence," "pension reform," "reduction of Federal offices," "a non-partisan tariff committee," "law-making lobbying a penal offense," and "the abolition of the liquor traffic." Mrs. Henry is an agnostic. She thinks Thanksgiving Day should be abolished and that no reference to God should be made in the Constitution.

Smuggled Phenacetine Seized.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 14.—Custom officers here have unearthed extensive operations in phenacetine smuggling. Nearly 500 ounces of the drug were confiscated to-day, being found at the home of Amos Frazier, and a woman accused of complicity in the smuggling, is under arrest. A New York firm receives a royalty on all the phenacetine brought into the country. The smugglers avoid paying this, besides the duty of 60 per cent.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure covers the Atlantic and East Gulf States and New England. A second area of high pressure is central on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau. A trough of low pressure covers the entire Mississippi Valley and extends southward to Texas. Rain has fallen generally in the Upper Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys, the lake regions, and the Middle Atlantic States, also snow on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau. Rain will extend into New England Monday and continue in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States, also light snow may occur on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau. The barometer has risen in New England and on the Rocky Mountain plateau. It has fallen throughout the lake region, the central valleys, and the Gulf States. The temperature is higher generally east of the Mississippi River and colder in the Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature will rise to-day in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. It will fall on the Rocky Mountain slope and in the Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	33	38	40
6 A. M.	31	36	40
9 A. M.	33	39	42
12 M.	36	42	47
3 P. M.	37	44	47
6 P. M.	34	43	45
9 P. M.	35	41	44
12 P. M.	35	42	44

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43⅝
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1896	34
Corresponding date for last twenty years	45

The maximum temperature yesterday was 44 degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 36 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was .62 at 8 A. M. and .56 at 8 P. M.

PLATT ON THE ELECTION

Low, He Says, Willing to Wreck the Republican Ship to Satisfy His Own Ambitions.

CITIZENS' UNION'S ATTITUDE

He Reviews the Campaign, Charging the Defeat to the Union's Policy to Go It Alone—Republican Loss Purely Local, He Declares.

Senator Platt explains the result of the Mayoralty election from a Republican organization point of view in the following statement given out last night:

"It is the plain purpose of those Republican factionists who, failing in every effort repeatedly made to control the Republican organization, projected Seth Low into the municipal campaign, thereby dividing the anti-Tammany vote, to force into the public mind the impression that the responsibility for this division attaches, not to them, but to the Republican organization. And, just as during the campaign they stopped at no act of treachery in order to create dissension, so now they are hesitating at no falsehood or calumny in order to promote it and keep it alive.

"The malicious misrepresentations of these incurable factionists must not go unchallenged. No fair-minded Republican who will allow his mind to go back over the events of the last six months can fail to remember that the attitude of the Republican organization up to the very last moment at which the law permitted a nominating

fication of the Republican Party's refusal to have anything to do with him.

Republican Defeat Purely Local.

"The Republican defeat in New York City was a local defeat. It had its cause in local controversies. In the State above the Harlem River the Republican majorities were all that could be desired. The elections throughout the country proved that Republican principles have lost no part of the strong hold upon the people of which the victory of 1896 gave magnificent evidence. The Republican organization in New York and in the City of New York, no less than in the country districts, is still powerful, earnest, and devoted. In the menace of another Bryanite campaign factional controversies will soon be forgotten and Republicans will be Republicans again."

MR. QUIGG NOT TALKING NOW.

He Refuses to Discuss the County Committee Chairmanship—Sees Mr. Platt.

Congressman Quigg's friends said last night that he was a candidate for re-election as Chairman of the Republican County Committee. They asserted that to stand for re-election was the only course left open to him, and that while the opposition to him might result in his defeat, yet knowledge of such an end to the contest would not cause him to withdraw.

Chairman Quigg called on Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. He would not discuss his candidacy, or make any statement with regard to the factional fight in the party. "I have no comment whatever to make on political matters," he said.

The opposition to Quigg is organizing to defeat his re-election. Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of Insurance, it is reported, will use his influence to prevent the County Committee from again choosing Quigg to be its Chairman, and over one-half of the Assembly district leaders, it is asserted, are opposed to him. It is said, however, that a majority of the committee will, if Senator Platt should demand it, vote for Quigg.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night it was said that the projected dinner to Quigg, which was to be given at Delmonico's tomorrow night, had been declined off. Some of the district leaders, the story goes, when asked to attend it, replied that there was no reason why such a dinner should be given to any Republican leader, inasmuch as the party had suffered the most ingloious defeat since the Folger campaign.

What part Senator Platt will play in the organization of the County Committee which will be chosen at the December primaries is not known. When seen last night the Senator refused to talk on the subject. With reference to his visit to Washington and his talk with President McKinley, he said that his conference had been entirely satisfactory and that his visit to the White House had been in every way pleasant. Senator Platt also said that there was no disagreement between the President and himself with relation to Federal appointments.

Senator Platt is directing his attention mainly toward the organization of the Assembly. Assemblymen-elect Brennan, Chairman of Kings, called on him last night. Gen. Henry L. Burnett, who, according to the organization leaders, will be appointed United States District Attorney for this district, was another of the Senator's visitors.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT RETURNS.

Board of County Canvassers Will Take Them Up To-day.

The Board of County Canvassers will take up to-day the returns from the Nineteenth District, where Perez M. Stewart and Howard P. Okie, Citizens' Union candidates for Assemblyman and Alderman, respectively, assert that they were elected over Solomon Wedl and John S. Geegan, the Tammany candidates.

Representatives of the Law Committees of the Citizens' Union and Tammany Hall will be present, and it is considered likely that the examination of the figures will develop proceedings of a decidedly livelier nature than has characterized the canvass of the eighteen districts. Mr. Okie has already announced that if the official returns are found to be as inaccurate as the police figures, the Election Inspectors will be prosecuted for making false returns, and in this position it is understood that he has the backing of the Law Committee of the Union.

The Citizens' Union representatives feel absolutely confident that they will be seated, if the case gets into the courts a hot fight is considered likely. The new election law is a complicated document, it is pointed out, and this case may furnish the first test of some of its disputed provisions.

Aspiring Democrats Wait for Croker.

An array of Democrats who have aspirations to occupy official places under the incoming city administration are anxiously awaiting the return of Richard Croker and the other Tammany leaders. It is the belief among the seekers for office that to have Mr. Croker's signature to a petition will be equivalent to an appointment. Mayor-elect Van Wyck, it is said, will not seriously devote himself to the task of slate making before Dec. 1.

John C. Sheehan returned to this city yesterday from Pittsburg. Mr. Croker is expected to arrive from Hot Springs, Va., to-night.

THE YALE-PRINCETON MEN.

The Tigers Impressed by Yale's Display of Defensive Tactics.

PRINCETON, Nov. 14.—Princeton now realizes that the game with Yale next Saturday will not be the "snap" that was anticipated before the Yale-Harvard game yesterday. The wonderful defense of Yale has caused much shaking of wise heads among the football coaches and visions of twenty or more points have been rudely dispelled. If the Tigers roll up twelve points and shut out the Yale team Princeton men will be happy.

This week's practice will round out the work of the 'Varsity, and the coaches will devote their time to perfecting the interference and general team work. For three days the practice will be severe, but nothing will be done to endanger the condition of the men. In all probability the Tigers will spring several tricks on Yale, but Princeton's mode of attack will be the customary heavy turtle-back formations and mass plays, while end runs may also be attempted.

Semi-Centennial Celebration.

The Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, began yesterday the celebration of its semi-centennial, it having been established on Nov. 18, 1847. At the morning service there was a special musical programme, and the pastor, the Rev. Dr. T. B. McLeod, preached a sermon dealing with the history of the church. The afternoon services were by the Sunday school. The Rev. Dr. Robert J. Kent, pastor of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, delivered an address. The exercises will be continued on Wednesday, when the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs will deliver one of the addresses. There will be a laymen's meeting on Friday.

England's Whisky Output.

According to a list compiled by the Wine and Spirit Trade Record, there are altogether 193 distilleries at work in the United Kingdom, as compared with 173 in 1896, of which 153 are Scotch, nine English, twenty-nine Irish, and one Welsh.

The total quantity of spirit distilled during 1897 was 54,622,706 gallons, as compared with 49,324,875 gallons in 1896. The year's consumption was 32,126,238 gallons, as compared with 31,088,448 gallons in 1896. The quantity exported was 4,790,181 gallons, against 4,293,850 in 1896.

Murder in Sandusky, Ohio.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Nov. 14.—George Wingett, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home here, who served in the war in the Forty-second Indiana Infantry and was admitted to the home from Warren County, Ohio, murdered William Everett of this city to-day in a quarrel over a woman.

Slain by Poison.

Not the poison that the covert assassin administers in the drink, the food, or some other guise, but the poison of malaria, shortens the lives of myriads. There is a safe and certain antidote — Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only fortifies the system against malaria, but roots out its seeds when they have germinated. Dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatic, liver and kidney trouble are conquered by the Bitters.

Visitors

to the HORSE SHOW from out of town are cordially invited to call at Messrs. TIFFANY & COMPANY'S establishment.

Their stock prepared for the holidays, now on display, is unqualifiedly interesting.

A visit of inspection and inquiry involves no obligation to purchase.

Tiffany & Co.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

GOSSIP FOR HORSEMEN.

Jockey Club Meeting May Stir Up Ructions Among Owners and Trainers—English Horsemen Here.

The meeting of The Jockey Club, which is called for 4 P. M. to-day, promises to be a lively one, and before the session ends some of the trainers and owners who have been loudest in proclaiming themselves members of the Horsemen's Protective Association may be equally loud in declaring that henceforth they are done with the organization. When Wyndham Walden first broached the subject of an organization of owners, trainers, and jockeys, it was with the idea of raising a fund with which to prosecute newspapers and newspaper men who made adverse criticism of horses when Mr. Walden and his associates thought such criticism unnecessary. The organization, however, has grown beyond that idea, and its latest move was to send a delegation to the various racing associations, asking that guaranteed stakes be declared off. The protest was recognized by the Saratoga Association and all guaranteed stakes were declared off. The other associations, however, purpose to be governed by their own ideas, and made no concessions. It is said that The Jockey Club has proof that before the Horsemen's Association sent out its delegation it had previously exacted a written pledge from some of its members not to race on any track the management of which refused to accede to its terms. This matter will be investigated by The Jockey Club, and prompt measures to suppress any attempted boycott will be taken.

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Dealers in horses in this city were considerably startled last week by a rumor to the effect that an English syndicate had been formed to corner all the transportation room usually given over to horses on steamers leaving this country. Sol Frank, one of the big exporters of American horses to Europe, was the first of the dealers to tell the story, but his tale was credited by some with being a "fish yarn." It was pointed out to him that special steamers ply the Atlantic with no other cargo than horses, and that to corner the market on this room would call for an expenditure that would scarcely be warranted by the returns. The shipment of American horses—especially those of fine coach and carriage breed—has grown extensively during the past few years, for scarcely a week passes that some American dealer does not get a large order from the other side. A corner on transportation room would result disastrously to the American shippers, for they would be compelled to pay a premium on the present rates, but, as a body, they are are not much concerned about the rumor.

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A number of Englishmen have crossed the ocean to be present at this year's horse show. John Robinson of Hull was fired last Spring with the idea of capturing a few blue rosettes on this side of the ocean, and accordingly will be a frequent exhibitor in the saddle classes. He will attempt to do for England what George B. Hulmer did for America when he took a number of crack American show horses to England last Spring and carried off a number of first prizes. Another Englishman recently arrived, who will make a study of American horses, and incidentally American society during the week, is F. Vivian Gooch. He has not made any entries, but will look for a couple of good ones to take back to London. On the other side, Mr. Gooch is well known as a crack whip. He will see a splendid exhibition of ribbon handling in the four-in-hand classes at the Garden.

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Among the young society men of this city who have a fondness for a good horse, perhaps none is better known than George Myers, the son of ex-Controller Myers. Mr. Myers is a slim young man about twenty-eight years old and has a delicate appearance. But in his case looks are deceptive, for he can handle an unbroken mustang with the skill of a plainsman, and in hunting over a stiff fencing country he is at home. When pony racing in the vicinity of New York was more frequent than it has been during the past few years he owned Little Monarch, a gray gelding by the noted old thoroughbred Little Minch. The gelding was a crack sprinter, and more than once the combination of Little Monarch with his owner in the saddle proved a thorn in the side of the ambitious "Foxy" Keene, who used to ride The Crow.

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If the rough riding of the Western cowboys and Mexican vaqueros who traveled with the Buffalo Bill show last season proved interesting to New York amusement seekers, an exhibition of his peculiar style by Morton Smith, the Staten Island Polo Club's crack player, would be doubly so. Mr. Smith is a young man greatly devoted to horses, and has been in the saddle almost since boyhood. He is well known in horsey society in this city, and was instrumental in forming the Hunt Club on Staten Island a few years ago. As a gentleman jockey in the pony races at Hempstead, Westbury, and Huntington he ranks among the foremost. Recently Mr. Smith has gone into breeding on a small scale, and his establishment, the Manor Farm at Staten Island, is producing good horseflesh.

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The opening music ride at the Central Park Riding Academy last Wednesday was such a delightful affair, and Commander Thumler led the cavalcade through such pretty movements, that applications for places in next Wednesday's ride have been received by the Heinemann Brothers, the proprietors of the academy, in much larger numbers than usual. Up to yesterday the booking for the ride reached forty couples.

***

Foxhall Keene was elected last week at a meeting of the Governors of the Rockaway Club of Cedarhurst, L. I., delegate to the Polo Association for 1898. This season Mr. Keene was the highest handicapped polo player in America—scored with ten points.

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The next regular meeting of the Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association will be held at the Victoria Hotel, Chicago, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 10 A. M. All new applications and written evidence must be in the hands of Secretary Steiner not later than next Saturday.

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It is said that the thoroughbred stallion Handspring is to be bred to James R. Keene's imported brood mares at the Castleton Stud, near Lexington. After that he will be taken to Woodford County, Ky., where it is expected the peculiar quality of the clay there will assist in growing a new set of hoofs.

Ryan Will Fight Ruhlin.

"Tut" Ryan of Australia, who has been matched to fight Peter Maher for the heavyweight championship, will appear in the Tulane Athletic Club Arena, New Orleans, Dec. 1 in a ten-round bout with Gus Ruhlin of Akron, Ohio. The bout between Ruhlin and Ryan will be watched with widespread interest as Maher is matched with Ryan, and will meet Ruhlin instead if Ruhlin is declared the winner.

READY FOR THE HORSE SHOW

Luncheon at the Big Garden for Men Who Are Interested in the Exhibition.

AN INSPECTION AND A PARADE

Famous Aspirants for Prizes Shown in the Ring—Arrangements Made for the Comfort and Convenience of Visitors—Some Improvements.

When there is a plenteous board, with a goodly amount of liquid refreshment on the side, no more jolly party than a crowd of horsemen can be found. All of these conditions were grouped at the annual Horse Show luncheon in the Madison Square Garden restaurant, where yesterday afternoon about 150 gentlemen interested in the big exhibition which will open to-day gathered at the invitation of the Directors of the National Horse Show Association.

Before sitting down to the luncheon the guests wandered through the underground stables, which are tastefully decorated with blue and red ribbons and big thatches of clean straw, on a tour of inspection. Superintendent Frank Clark had everything in excellent shape, but he took most pride in showing the visitors through the annex sheds which have been built over the Twenty-seventh Street sidewalk. He showed the new ring rails, resplendent in a new coat of white and red paint, the newly packed tanbark ring, and the tasteful decorations of black and yellow bunting draped around the boxes.

Improvements About the Ring.

It will be a comparatively easy matter for guests who promenade to see what is going on in the ring, for the ring rail is only four feet high, and the gates at the east end and on the sides are patent affairs, such as are used on ferryboats. The bulletin boards, one at the east and another at the west end of the ring, are high, so that the numbers of the prize winners can easily be seen from every portion of the big Garden, and they will be illuminated by electric lights at night.

While the guests were busy inspecting all of these arrangements for the comfort of the week's visitors, a blast from a bugle called them to the restaurant, where the tables, gay with pink and yellow chrysanthemums, were arranged in the shape of a horseshoe.

Plenty of Horse Talk.

All through the luncheon the air was filled with horse talk. Over in one corner sat Hugh J. Grant, and beside him was Thomas L. Hamilton. They talked about this strain of blood and that in the high-class trotting horses of the day, and while they talked they were apparently forgetful that only a week or so ago the ex-Mayor was working tooth and nail for Thomas J. Dunn, who defeated Mr. Hamilton among others for the Shrievalty of the Borough of Manhattan.

Charles F. Bates, popularly known as "Fatty," of whom more will undoubtedly be heard during the week, when the four-in-hand competitions are the subject of interest, told of the wonderful progress of the American carriage horse, how European horsemen are making a steady demand on the American market for really good horses of this type, and how the American shippers are gathering English and French gold as the result of it.

Parade of the Employes.

Following the luncheon there was a parade of employes in the ring.

Every one lined up against the rail to see this. First came the bugler, arrayed in a blue uniform, jacket with white breeches and cavalry boots, and a fatigue cap. Then followed the ushers in blue uniforms, with black and yellow waistcoats and polo caps, and behind them half a hundred stable men in white duck trousers, black and yellow striped blouses, and caps to match the blouses.

A number of the famous horses that will contest for the blue, red, and white rosettes, were led into the ring after the parade, among them being Stamboul, Mr. Harriman's handsome stallion, who is entered in the Championship Class.

Ralph N. Ellis's steeplechaser Winship was another that attracted much attention. She is a splendidly formed chestnut, with broad, powerful quarters, and will be relied upon by Mr. Ellis to do some good fencing during the week.

Some of the Men Present.

Among the guests were: R. F. Carman, Wm. D. Coster, Stevenson Constable, Richard Church, George G. De Witt, John Drew, T. J. Edmonson, Frank Ellis, William M. Fliess, Cornelius Fellowes, Gen. George S. Field, J. G. Follansbee, James Galway, Alfred Grymes, William C. Gulliver, P. M. Gibson, Charles A. Heckscher, John G. Heckscher, D. S. Hammond, F. A. Hammond, George W. Archer, G. F. Bourne, Hamilton Busbey, A. A. Bonner, David Bonner, H. D. Babcock, Alfred N. Beadleston, J. C. Baldwin, Jr., Thomas Byrnes, William H. Clark, James W. Cooke, Hamilton W. Cary, Henry J. Crocker, J. D. Cheever, Albert C. Hall, Center Hitchcock, H. H. Hollister, James T. Hyde, C. J. Hamlin, Harry Hamlin, Montefiore Isaacs, E. B. Jordan, Col. Lawrence Kip, Col. R. W. Leonard, Prescott Lawrence, A. Newbold Morris, Richard McCreery, Clarence McDowell, Jules Montant, M. J. O'Brien, J. D. Prince, A. Belmont Purdy, Reginald W. Rives, S. Howland Robbins, S. S. Spaulding, J. H. Shults, W. B. Schermerhorn, F. K. Sturgis, Marion Story, Alexander Taylor, Jr., William G. Tiffany, Jr., E. V. R. Thayer, Francis T. Underhill, C. A. Van Rensselaer, Samuel Weeks, Rensselaer Weston, James T. Woodward, George Willing, and James C. Young.

Invited to Serve as Judges.

The following have been invited to act as judges of the several classes:

Thoroughbreds—Milton Young.

Hackneys—Alexander Morton, James Wood, and Alexander E. McLaren.

Trotters, Roadsters, and Road Rigs—David Bonner, Albert C. Hall, and Shelby T. Harbison.

French Coachers, Pony Stallions, and Brood Mares, Half-Breeds, and Ponies under Saddle and in Harness—Prescott Lawrence.

Heavy Draught Stallions—H. L. Herbert.

Four-in-Hands, Tandems, Carriage and Harness Horses, Horses, Carriage, and Appointments, Hansom Cabs, and Horses and Delivery Wagons—Col. Edward Morrell, W. C. Gulliver, and George R. Read.

Saddle and Police Horses—R. W. Rives, Winthrop Rutherford, and Trumbold Carey.

Hunters and Jumpers—Charles E. Mather, M. F. H., John D. Cheever, and Richard McCreery.

Veterinary Inspectors—Dr. William Sheppard, Dr. O. C. Farley, and Dr. Thomas G. Sherwood.

Programme for To-day.

The programme, for this, the opening day, is as follows:

10 A. M.—11 A. M.—Horses may be exercised in the ring under the supervision of the ring master.

12 M.—Preliminary trial over the jumps of all horses entered in Classes 99 and 102, and only those then selected will be allowed to compete in those classes.

2 P. M.—Judging forty-six harness horses, Class 47.

2:40 P. M.—Judging four hackney stallions, Class 27, and four hackney stallions, Class 28.

3 P. M.—Judging twenty-four roadsters in harness, Class 17.

3:40 P. M.—Judging twenty-one pairs of carriage horses, Class 54.

4:15 P. M.—Judging fifteen ponies under saddle, Class 81.

4:40 P. M.—Judging five standard-bred three-year-old trotting stallions, Class 6.

5:30 P. M.—Judging (Class 102) those hunters and jumpers previously selected to compete in this class.

8 P. M.—Parade of all stallions entered in Classes 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29.

8:20 P. M.—Judging twenty-six saddle horses, Class 74.

8:50 P. M.—Judging thirty-eight high-steppers, Class 40.

9:30 P. M.—Judging (Class 99) those green hunters previously selected to compete in this class.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

P. Ballantine & Sons

NEWARK,

Have established, in response to repeated requests from their patrons in this country and abroad, a

Bottling Department

as an adjunct to their ALE BREWERY, for the careful bottling, under their own supervision, of their various brands of

Ales, Porter and Brown Stout

Ballantine's XXX Canada Malt Ale, India Pale Ale, Burton, Porter and Brown Stout may now be ordered direct from the brewery, Newark, N. J., the New York Office, 134 Cedar St., or any leading grocer.

GEORGIA'S TRIPLE MURDER.

The Assassin of Henry Turner and Two Women Not Yet Found.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 14.—The murder of Henry Turner and his wife and sister in Campbell County, near Fairburn, yesterday afternoon remains a mystery. Turner and his companions were passing through a field a few hundred yards from their home when they were shot down from ambush.

The theory of the authorities is that the murderer was hidden, expecting Turner to pass, but did not expect the female members of his family. The assassination of the two women probably was deemed necessary by the murderer in order to avoid detection. Turner was a quiet, industrious negro, and it is not known what motive led to the crime. Bloodhounds have been on the scent since last night, but no clue has been obtained.

"TOD" SLOANE COMPLIMENTED.

The London Referee Praises the American Jockey's Work.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Referee, which is considered one of the highest sporting authorities in England, pays a great compliment to-day to "Tod" Sloane, the American jockey. It says:

"At the present moment we do not think we have a more popular personage on the turf than little Sloane. If the little American goes on doing as well as he has been doing, we shall probably have a school of imitators spring up. His method is superior to the English, but only prolonged experience and a comparison of the two styles can determine which pays best.

"At both meetings last week Sloane distinguished himself, and he has become such a favorite with the racing constituency that he now has a strong following in the market, while his services are much sought by owners and trainers. Whatever may be the merits of his style, there is no gainsaying that he possesses the art of jumping horses off quickly, and also of keeping them going straight, which is more than many can do.

"It is said that he will lay himself out next year, and go in for the best returns in winning mounts. If so, he starts with a great pull, as he can ride boy's weight, and can command a far greater number of mounts than any of the top sawyers."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Judge John Davis, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Bruning and Baron Herman, Germany Embassy, Washington.

HOLLAND—Cass Gilbert, St. Paul.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. M. Butler, Kirkshall, England; L. Huffer, Paris; G. Holden, Syracuse.

HOFFMAN—F. G. Du Bignon, Savannah; W. Braumner, Paris.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, Ithaca; G. Hinde Bowker, London; Dwight Prouty, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—G. Thorp, Government House, Toronto.

SAVOY—Consul General Bruwaert and Mme. Bruwaert of France, Washington; Count Zbrowski, St. Petersburg.

WALDORF—Alfred Feist, London; Gordon Shillito, Paris; Dr. Henry Y. Grant, Buffalo.

WINDSOR—D. P. Heap, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. E. Cole, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mark's, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Mark, dry goods; Carl Mark, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sporberg & Sons, Albany, N. Y.; Silas Sporberg, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; E. Millhiser, domestics, dress goods, and woolens; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; F. J. Alexander, furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Russell & Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; W. E. Russell, wrappers; Hotel Albert.

Frank & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Frank, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Williams, Echols Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; J. B. Williams, notions; Hoffman House.

Greenebaum, I. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Greenebaum, clothing; Grand Hotel.

Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Ackerland, woolens; 21 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Galveston Dry Goods Company, Galveston, Texas; R. Wise, furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; E. Stern, carpets, notions, and jewelry; 22 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Schlesingar & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. Mayer, ladies' and infant's wear and domestics; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. Adair, laces, embroideries, and handkerchiefs; F. L. Linhoff, dry goods; 443 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Moore & Schuderer, Utica, N. Y.; F. M. Schuderer, cloaks and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Mann, J., & Sons, Albany, N. Y.; L. Mann, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; S. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Fuller, Isaac, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Segal, cloaks and furs; Hotel Marlborough.

Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, dress goods, silks, linens, and white goods and carpets, 224 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. H. Lebolt, jewelry; 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. C. Mizer, leather goods and jewelry, 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Thalheimer Brothers, Richmond, Va.; I. Thalheimer, notions; S. A. Pyle, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss McNamara, art novelties and zephyrs; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Stern, The H., Jr., Brother & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; C. B. Stern, notions and fancy goods, 15 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

THE
KAHLER
Comfort Shoes

Are modeled upon the natural, not deformed, foot. They have broad soles and low heels, giving room for FIVE toes, and allow every muscle freedom of action. They are constructed for comfort and to prevent disease of the foot, and also to cause deformed feet to return to their proper shape.

MEN'S SHOES.....$6.00 & UP
WOMEN'S SHOES.....$5.00 & UP
CHILDREN'S SHOES AT LOW PRICES.

For Sale ONLY at our NEW Store,
928 & 930 B'way
Between 21st and 22d Streets,
DR. P. KAHLER & SONS,
Surgeon Chiropodists. Established 1868.

CUBAN TOBACCO EXPORTS

An Intimation from the Madrid Government that They May Be Resumed Shortly.

MORET AND WOODFORD CONFER

The Spanish Minister for the Colonies Promises to Study the Tobacco Prohibition, and Cables to Blanco for Information.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the United States Minister, had a conference to-day with Señor Moret, the Minister for the Colonies, and discussed with him the prohibition of the export of tobacco from Cuba.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Señor Moret, Minister for the Colonies, has promised Gen. Woodford to study the tobacco prohibition carefully, and to-day (Sunday) he cabled Marshal Blanco for information on the subject. In view of the improving relations between Spain and the United States, Señor Moret is inclined to grant Gen. Woodford's request."

Weyler Demonstration Abandoned.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—According to a dispatch from Corunna, the partisans of Lieut. Gen. Weyler have abandoned the idea of a demonstration in his favor on the arrival of the Montserrat.

THE NEW CUBAN POLICY.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The Gazette will publish to-morrow an edict of the Governor General with respect to the supply of food to reconcentrados and the treatment of those discharged as cured from the hospitals. This will say that it is impossible to annul at once the edict of concentration, as most of those affected by it are homeless and destitute of all means of livelihood, so that their condition would be made worse by an immediate annulment. It is, therefore, necessary, the edict will declare, to "proceed with great care."

Those having property will be at liberty to return to the country districts after obtaining permits from the local authorities. Property owners will be at liberty to provide themselves with the means of defense and to use the revolver and the machete to protect themselves, provided they have previously obtained a license.

Such reconcentrados as are absolutely destitute will remain in the towns under the protection of local bureaus of charity, assisted by a State fund. A junta of assistance will be formed at once with branches in the principal towns, under the direction of prominent people, and "full protection will be extended to insurgents who surrender."

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"At the request of Marshal Blanco, the Government has postponed to the 25th of November the publication of the decrees of autonomy for the West Indies. This is with a view of gazetting all the reforms at the same time and of allowing Marshal Blanco meanwhile to push operations against the insurgents and to complete the reorganization of the colony."

MOVEMENTS OF THE INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The insurgents have dynamited a train on the line to Sancti Spiritus. Several cars were demolished, but only two persons were injured.

The insurgents attempted to enter the town of San Juan Yeras, Province of Santa Clara. They succeeded in reaching the outskirts, but, according to the official account, the garrison repelled them, killing eight, whose bodies were left in the streets. Several of the inhabitants were wounded.

GEN. LEE IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—Consul General Fitzhugh Lee and Walter B. Barker, United States Consul at Sagua la Grande, arrived this afternoon on the Ward Line steamer Seguranca.

They were welcomed by the Consular officials and a large company of friends.

BISHOP OF MAJORCA DEAD.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—The Bishop of the Diocese of Majorca, Balearic Isles, who last September excommunicated Señor J. Navarro Reverter, Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of Gen. Marcelo de Azcarraga, for an alleged conversion of Church property to governmental uses, is dead.

The act of excommunication above mentioned, with the friction it entailed between the ecclesiastical and political authorities, was believed at the time to be a prominent factor in hastening the fall of the Azcarraga Ministry, which resigned on Sept. 29 last. The Bishop of Majorca issued the decree of excommunication in defiance of the order of the Archbishop to the contrary, and it was read in all the churches of the diocese on Sept. 19. Several influential prelates, however, approved the course of the Bishop, and their attitude in the matter, being absolutely opposed to that of all the members of the Cabinet, who appealed to the Pope against the decree through the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, raised a complicated issue.

The Cabinet relied upon the dictum of the Nuncio that the Bishop had no jurisdiction over the Minister, and upon his further assurance that the Pope would undoubtedly censure the Bishop. The fact that the latter was a notorious sympathizer with the Carlist movement greatly aggravated the situation. Eventually the Vatican informed the Spanish Government that the Church would not withdraw the excommunication unless it should be proved that the property alleged to have been confiscated did not belong to the Church.

Eighth German Charity Ball.

At a meeting held at Arion Hall yesterday afternoon the committee for the eighth German Charity Ball organized for the year. The ball, under the auspices of the Yung-Arion, Liederkranz-Bachelors and Beethoven-Bachelors, will be held in February at the Metropolitan Opera House, as usual. The following officers were elected: Oswald Ottendorfer Honorary Chairman; R. J. Schaefer, Chairman of Committee; Herbert Gillis, Treasurer; Charles F. Vollmer, Corresponding and Recording Secretary. Committee—E. M. Burghard, Frank A. Ehret, F. Fechtler, A. Huepfel, L. Neuman, Jr., Julius Rohe, C. Voelker, William Vollmer, C. F. Vollmer, A. F. Windolph, R. C. Kaemmerer, R. F. Krackowitzer, Joseph Halk, Charles Forster, W. F. Palmenberg, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., O. B. Weber, C. F. Splitdorf, M. H. Hartmann, W. H. Heller, Frank Brickelmair, William C. Marschall, C. T. Klein, M. Jentzen, Joseph Ohmeis, Jr., Fred Schmidt, William Kurtz, H. Reischmann, G. Fritzel, Charles Schmidt and F. A. Treuleben.

WOMAN'S STRANGE SUICIDE

Drank Poison Before a Policeman Who Had Been Called to Her Room Could Stop Her.

DIED HALF AN HOUR AFTERWARD

Had Seemed Cultivated and Refined—Said Her Husband Left Her a Year Ago—Letters Which Tend to Confirm This.

When a woman went to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station last night and asked that a policeman be sent to her home, 236 East Thirty-fourth Street, where a woman acted in such a peculiar manner as to attract general attention, Patrolman McCormick was sent. At the number mentioned, the policeman was taken to the second floor, which he found handsomely furnished. In the front room, a woman, young good-looking, and richly dressed, leaned against the mantel and looked fixedly at the photograph of a young man in evening dress. The policeman stepped up to her.

"Madam," said he.

The woman turned and at sight of the policeman gave a sharp cry. "Sir," said she, "what are you doing here?"

"I've been asked to come," said the policeman.

The woman appeared agitated, and her eyes were red, as though she had been crying. Still she said, calmly: "Won't you sit down, and excuse me a moment?"

Then she walked to the other side of the room, and from a small stand picked up a bottle. As the policeman looked at her and before he understood what she was about to do, the woman raised the bottle to her lips and gulped down its contents. The policeman sprang toward her, but not in time to save her from falling to the floor. Half an hour later she was dead. She had taken carbolic acid.

It was Mrs. Best, who lets rooms in the Thirty-fourth Street house, who went to the police station. She said that the woman who killed herself had rented the second floor five weeks ago, giving the name of Mrs. Catherine Steadman. She seemed about twenty-six years old. She told Mrs. Best that she had been the wife of a wealthy cotton broker, but that he had left her a year ago. She expected, she said, when she first went to the house to hear some important news that would have a bearing on her future life.

But after the confidences of the first few days, the woman never talked to anyone about the house. She was reserved, and never received any callers beyond a young woman, who came about once a week. But during the last few days, Mrs. Best had noticed that Mrs. Steadman acted strangely, and yesterday she shouted out of her window several times at persons in the street. It was because of these actions that Mrs. Best went to the station and got the policeman.

The police made an examination of the room. On every side were found evidences of refinement. A number of letters were found. One which is on blue, perfumed paper reads as follows:

"22 West Thirty-second Street.

"Dear Catherine: I will not be able to go out with you to-morrow, Monday, as it is mamma's busy day. Always come over Tuesday. If you have another engagement don't break it, as I am indisposed. Yours as ever, GRACE."

There were also a number of letters signed "J. H." Some of them told of an undying affection, but there were others, bearing the same initial, which said that the writer could never again see the person to whom the letter was written, that their lives lay in opposite ways, and that it was most unfortunate that they had ever met.

Those letters, a slip of paper which bore the name and address "William H. Hall, 401 Broadway," and an expensive wardrobe were the only things found.

Mrs. Best said she believed the young woman had been drinking lately, and the police thought so, too, after they had found a flask half filled with whisky in the room.

C. P. HUNTINGTON'S PROPERTY.

Streets to be Cut Through the St. Ann's Avenue Tract Sold to Henry Morgenthau.

A story was printed yesterday with regard to the intentions of Collis P. Huntington, which stated that Mr. Huntington intended to return to the Pacific coast and to dispose of his holdings whether of real estate or of railroads in the East.

This story was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES nearly three years ago. Mr. Huntington built a mansion at the southeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue on a plot purchased by him of Robert Bonner. Long before the building was completed the property, as improved, was already in the market for sale.

A number of brokers have been trying in vain to dispose of it for several years. The difficulty has been that any person able to put $1,500,000 or so into a residence would naturally prefer to select his own architect and his own design. The property has been offered to various clubs without avail.

Mr. Huntington's railway property east of the Mississippi had been disposed of already. The only news feature affecting Mr. Huntington printed yesterday was that in THE NEW YORK TIMES, which stated that he had disposed of a tract in St. Ann's Avenue to Henry Morgenthau for $400,000.

Mr. Morgenthau said yesterday that One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets would be cut through the property at once, and that apartment or flat houses would probably be erected upon it.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:45 A. M.—263 West Twelfth Street; unoccupied; no damage.

1:50 A. M.—42 and 44 Harrison Street; Hill Brothers; damage, $25,000.

8 A. M.—252 West Thirtieth Street; Patrick Brennan; damage, $5.

8:45 A. M.—Nelson Avenue and Devoe Street; John Del Ganovese; damage, $10.

9:30 A. M.—23 Barrow Street; Frank Golante; damage, $5.

9:35 A. M.—252 Elizabeth Street; Michael Schofary; damage, $5.

9:45 A. M.—608 First Avenue; Isaac Silverstein; damage, $10.

1:20 P. M.—191 Madison Street; Abraham Robinowsky; damage slight.

2:35 P. M.—425 Tenth Avenue; William J. Brehan; damage, $5.

6:30 P. M.—922 Broadway; Bancroft Hotel; damage, $10.

7:30 P. M.—674 Third Avenue; Mrs. Bauman; damage, $5.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	6:47	Sun sets	4:43	Moon rises	9:55

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	10:45	Gov. Isl'd	11:11	H. Gate	...
	P. M.		P.

TO-DAY will close the first year of our business life in New York. The story of the year will be referred to in these columns to-morrow. We mark the day with important news concerning

Two Sides of the Wanamaker Merchandise

The Usual Side

THE Horse Show leads the fashions. Fashion leads to the Horse Show. New York's *beau monde* approves, attends, displays the latest styles in elegant costumes. Thus the stamp of approval is placed upon favored modes, and fashions are set.

Our modern methods are mainly concerned with collecting and distributing regular merchandise at the least cost. This means that novelties and staples, in all things for dress, for house decoration, for domestic and personal use, shall meet here. The demands of fashion and simplicity, beauty and utility, are alike met in the Wanamaker merchandise. To accomplish that is the general aim of this business.

It has aimed at and hit Horse Show wants. It aims to supply the general needs of all wanting goods that are not trash.

Velour Dress Stuffs

PERHAPS the most popular of this season's dress goods are velours, in their endless variety of plain and fancy weaves. The demand has been so great that early stocks are long ago exhausted, and the current higher prices prevail everywhere.

—Except at Wanamaker's. The velour goods we are now offering were contracted for when prices were lower than ever before known; and they were imported and held by us long before the Autumn season began. Compare prices and values on these fancy weaves.

Matelasse Velour at 75c a yd.
In combinations of light blue with navy, green, brown, and cardinal with blue.

Matelasse Velour at $1.
In combinations of colors with black in five different colorings.

Silk-and-wool Velours at $1.25.
In two color combinations of the popular colorings.

Mottled Velour at $1.25 and $1.50.
Silk-and-wool, in pleasing color combinations.

Matelasse Cheviot Velour at $1.50.
In two color combinations; the predominating colorings are greens, browns, and blues.

Novelty Velour at $1.50.
In attractive color plays of navy and emerald, navy and orange, green and magenta.

Moire Velour at $1.75.
Silk-and-wool, in brown, heliotrope and olive.

Silk-and-wool Velours at $2.
In two color effects of blues, greens, and browns.

Mohair Cheviot Velour at $2.25.
In greens, navy and royal blue, brown and heliotrope.

Silk-and-wool Velours at $2.25.
In combinations of black with brown, navy, heliotrope, and olive.

Moire Polka-dot Velour at $2.75.
Silk-and-wool, in green, heliotrope, gray, and brown.

Black Satin Stripe Velour at $3.25.
Silk specked, all in black grounds, made handsome by colored silk dots closely covering the surface of the fabric in such colors as cardinal, heliotrope, reseda, cerise and gendarme.

Fur Capes and Neckwear

THE great point about fur goods is *quality;* and fur quality is indefinable. It can't be seen—it must be *felt* and seen together; and even then you are not sure.

Small need for skill in buying furs at Wanamaker's. Whatever is here is right.

Electric seal capes, made from choice selected skins, lined with heavy satin, high storm collar.
27 in. long, 120 inch sweep, $30.
30 in. long, 130 inch sweep, $37.50.

The same capes with black marten collar and edge, $37.50 and $45.

Fine electric seal capes with yoke and under-collar of Persian lamb, 16 inches deep, 120 inch sweep, $25.

Alaska sable collarettes, 10 in. deep, good full sweep, fancy silk lining, $15.

Collarettes of black astrachan, choice skins, with high storm collar, plain black satin lining, $15.

Krimmer collarettes made from whole skins, 10 inches, full sweep, $10.

Alaska sable scarf, circular shape, with 10 tails, $4.50 and $6.50.

Second floor.

The "Lillian" Corset.

MOST corsets, even the finest, are singularly bad in one respect—they do not fit closely over the abdomen; and in this respect the "Lillian" is singularly good.

Here are four styles; see them, and notice their neat, elegant fit.

Short, low-bust corset, full hips, in white coutil, strapped with sateen, $2; in black sateen, $2.75.

"Lillian" Empire girdle, all whalebones, in white coutil, trimmed with lace and ribbon, $2.50.

Long waist, medium-bust corset, in white coutil, $3.50; in black sateen, $4.

Same in extra long waist and high bust, same prices.

Long waist, medium low bust, with gored bust and hips, all whalebones, white or black, $5.25.

Same in extra long waist and high bust, same prices.

Second floor.

The Illuminated Bible

THERE is no other book that so much needs the help of illustration as the Bible; yet there is hardly another book that has lacked it so utterly.

The present edition supplies this deficiency. In it the other essentials of perfection have been fully retained, the typography, mechanical execution, self-pronouncing feature, references, concordance, etc., being unexcelled by any other edition, while the 800 Original Text Illustrations, each a sermon in itself, give this new Bible a distinctive character which entirely separates it from all others.

These illustrations are the work of nearly one hundred prominent and capable artists of America and Enrope, guided by theologians and archæologists of ability and renown. As a result, the illustrations are historically accurate and breathe the true spirit of the text.

Its delightful full-face type, its ample marginal references, the "self-pronouncing" feature, and the copious Concordance, contribute to the value of this new edition in a degree second only to its wealth of illustrations, which are freely acknowledged to be infinitely superior in every way to those in any other edition of the Bible ever made or contemplated. The size of the book is 10x7½ inches and nearly two inches thick, containing in all 1,367 pages. In three styles of binding. The full Morocco bindings have gilt edges, red under gold.

Cloth, red edges, $2.75.
Full Morocco, flexible, $3.25.
Full Morocco, Divinity Circuit, $3.75.
Sample pages free.

Ninth street.

Linens.

PEOPLE who haven't Wanamaker advantages buy linens from a dealer, who buys from an importer.

People who have Wanamaker advantages come here and buy from the importer direct.

Wherever in the world linens are made best (and it is a lifetime study to know), those linens come straight from the looms to Wanamaker's.

It is direct gathering that gives you such values as these.

71 in. Scotch Damask at 75c.
Full bleached, a large variety of patterns.

72 in. Double Satin Damask at 90c.
Full bleached, choice patterns.

18 in. Bleached Napkins at 95c a doz.
200 dozen of these only.

18 in. Full Bleached Napkins at $1.25.
Only 200 dozen; a good range of patterns.

20 in. Scotch Linen Napkins at $1.25.
Full bleached, strong, excellent quality.

21 in. Breakfast Napkins at $1.50.
Full bleached Scotch linen, extra size, handsome patterns.

Knotted Fringe Lunch Sets at $5.
Cloth, 2x2 1-2 yards, 2 rows of open work, with one dozen doylies to match.
The same set with cloth 2x3 yards, $6.

22x43 in. Fringed Huck Towels at 18c.
All white, or with colored borders.

18x39 in. Hemstitched Huck at 20c.
All white.

25x41 in. Hemstitched Huck at 25c.
All white, extra large size.

Fourth avenue.

Blankets.

A LARGE white blanket that we sell at $3.75 a pair gives an excellent idea of Wanamaker blanket-values as compared with the usual qualities.

The filling is of pure white scoured wool, on a light spool-cotton work; this gives the best wear, and prevents shrinkage. The size is 72x84 inches; the usual size is 70x80. Their weight is 6 pounds; blankets at this price usually weigh 5 1-2 pounds.

Such values don't come by chance.

$2 a pair—Strong, well-made white blankets for single beds, size 60x80 in., 4 1-4 lbs.

$3—Warm white blankets for three-quarter beds, sizes 72x80 in., 5 1-2 lbs.

$5—Long-staple, high-grade white wool blankets for double beds, 78x86 in., 7 lbs.

$6.50—Extra large double-bed blankets, thick, long-staple wool, 82x88 in., 8 lbs.

Third floor.

The Exceptional Side

WHILE markets endure, sudden, abrupt, unusual causes will break prices on certain goods. Thus bargains come. Broken-priced merchandise always seeks the largest outlets. When men make losses, they wish to feel bad only *once*. Markets are not demoralized when goods are sacrificed through a single channel. That's why so many bargains come here. Unusual become usual, Mr. Unexpected a regular visitor. You've a right to expect bargains here, and you'll never be disappointed. Evidence of the truth of this proposition appears in the following:

Furniture Cheapness

Our managers of Furniture had orders to buy largely, and so they bought. For long they hardly met the steady demand with which New York has honored our Furniture Store. *Now* the limits of storage capacity have been reached. The conditions are *not* too much Furniture, but too little room. It will pay us to lose money and gain room for the holiday Furniture business. That's theory.

Here are the resulting facts:

A collection has been made of some dozens of Morris Chairs in antique oak and mahogany finish, with corduroy cushions that are filled with soft hair. Blessings on William Morris' memory! His invention has multiplied easy-chair comfort by four. This group of chairs would have averaged $12 each last Saturday, to-day they are $8.

Also, all the items reported in the following list, and more that are not listed.

HALL RACKS, ANTIQUE OAK.

$30	Now $20	$55	Now $40
42	Now 28	60	Now 45
45	Now 30	65	Now 45
50	Now 37 50		

SIDEBOARDS, ANTIQUE OAK.

$30	Now $20	$45	Now $30
35	Now 25	42	Now 30
40	Now 30	50	Now 35
59	Now 40	69	Now 48
82 50	Now 55	87	Now 60
120	Now 80		

CHIFFONIERS.

Birch, was	$15 00, now	$10 00
Antique oak, was	18 50, now	12 50
Antique oak, was	21 00, now	14 00
Maple, was	22 50, now	15 00
Birch, was	25 00, now	18 00
Mahogany, was	27 00, now	18 00
Antique oak, was	22 50, now	17 50
Antique Maple, was	27 00, now	18 00
Antique Maple, was	29 00, now	20 00
Birch, was	31 00, now	21 00
Mahogany, was	31 00, now	22 00
Birch, was	35 00, now	25 00
Antique Oak, was	33 00, now	23 00
Antique Oak, was	32 00, now	22 00
Antique Oak, was	35 00, now	20 00
Maple, was	31 00, now	22 00
Maple, was	35 00, now	25 00
Maple, was	40 00, now	28 00
Mahogany, was	40 00, now	28 00
Mahogany, was	70 00, now	50 00

CHAMBER SUITS, MAHOGANY.

2 pieces	$ 54 00, now	$ 35 00
3 pieces	58 00, now	40 00
2 pieces	75 00, now	50 00
3 pieces	82 00, now	55 00
3 pieces	90 00, now	60 00
3 pieces	125 00, now	65 00
2 pieces	140 00, now	115 00
3 pieces	156 00, now	125 00
2 pieces	160 00, now	128 00
	175 00, now	140 00

BUREAUS.

Birch	$45 00, now	$30 00
Maple	45 00, now	30 00
Mahogany	45 00, now	30 00
Mahogany	40 00, now	30 00

LIBRARY TABLES.

Antique Oak	$ 6 25, now	$ 4 50
Mahogany	8 50, now	5 50
Antique Oak	10 00, now	7 50
Antique Oak	12 50, now	8 50
Antique Oak	22 50, now	15 00
Antique Oak	25 00, now	16 50
Mahogany	32 50, now	24 00
Antique Oak	25 00, now	16 50

In a day or two some news will be printed concerning Holiday Gift Furniture.

Lace Curtains and Silk Portieres.

WE brought from beyond the sea some beautiful Lace Curtains in Arabian patterns, with a rich silk cord enlivening the design. They are exquisite loom copies of originals. The value is $12, and that was the price until this morning. They are reduced to $7.50 the pair. Six patterns.

Poor domestic imitations of these Arab reproductions are coming, but they do not compare in beauty, and yet they cost as much.

Irish Point Lace Curtains are in the bargain swim—elegant, too. Five styles go down from $19.50 and $18 to $15.50.

Ten sorts of Silk Damask Portieres cavort into cheapness to match the Irish and the Arab Laces. Five were $29.50, and five $19.50. The first five are now $19.50 ($10 off) and the second five now $14.50 ($5 off.)

Third floor.

Dress Silk Offering Extraordinary

WERE these goods in the Jersey meadows, the prices should bring buzzing buyers like unto summer mosquitos for numbers.

Tariff nor manufacturing costs, cocoons nor dyes, warps nor fillings, cut any figure in this offering; just a sort of free, breezy desire to put some silks at cyclone prices, is the inspiration.

65c. Silks, now 45c.
A lot of black satin brocades.

$1.25 Silk-and-Wool Fancies, now 75c.
All blacks, dots, and lozenges.

$1 Silks, now 65c.
Rich black Pekin stripes; also brocades for skirts.

$1 Bengaline, now 65c.
Check of the two styles, dark or light.

$1.25 and $1.35 Silks, now 65c.
Embroidered gros-grains, forty colors and styles to pick from.

$1.50 Satin Brocades, now 75c.
Some fancies, some tinsels, some moire; over twenty varieties.

$1.75 Fancy Brocades, now 85c.
Four colors only.

$2 Fancy Brocades, now $1.
In twenty distinct colors and patterns.

$4 Mirror Velours, $1.
All black, with tinsel, shot of blue and heliotrope.

$3 French Pekin Faconne, now $1.25.
Blue on black, pink on black, yellow on black.

$4 Rich Pompadour Stripes, now $2.
Black on blue, scattered roses in bloom in relief.

EVENING SILKS—

$1 Pretty Brocades, now 50c.
Some white, pink, blue, lilac and yellow.

$1.50 Evening Brocades, now 75c.
Dainty, pink, blue, Nile, yellow, in choice designs.

$2 Evening Silks, now $1.
French and American, in moire velour, moire antique, satin brocades, best colorings, thirty-five varieties.

$2 Evening Brocades, now $1.25.
In blue, salmon, lilac, and white.

$2.25 to $3.25 Brocades, now $1.50.
In white and delicate coloring, very rich; styles, moire Faconne, brocades, and fancy gros-grains.

$4 French Brocades, now $2.
Vine and lattice stems for varied stripes.

Rotunda.

Children's Dresses.

IF you offered a dressmaker the price of one of these dresses to do the making alone, she would turn up her nose at it.

Ready-to-wear dresses such as these solve many troublesome questions, both of time and cost.

Pretty dresses in small checks, blue, brown, red or green, full front, shoulder straps, braid-trimmed ruffles over shoulder, any size 6 to 14 years, $2.25.

Blouse-effect dress in brown or green mixtures, front of plain materials, gilt trimming, 6 to 14 years, $2.25.

Dress of handsome red, blue or green mixtures, blouse front, trimmed with gilt braid, 6 to 14 years, $3.50.

Blouse-effect dress in broken checks, red, blue or green, vest and epaulets of lady's-cloth, 6 years, $4, rising 50c. on each size up to 14 years.

Handsome dress of mixed cheviots, boucle effect, with front of fancy brocade silk, elegantly trimmed with gilt braid, 6 years, $5.50, rising 50c. on each size up to 14.

Effective dress of red or green mixtures, bolero effect, with revers of velvet, gilt trimming, 6 year size $6, rising 50c. on each size up to 14.

Second floor.

Hair Mattresses.

By the usual course of trade, an overloaded owner of fine curled hair came to us for relief. Cash was needed—and quickly. Borrowing meant repaying—and no telling how much trouble, with maybe a loss somewhere when the final square-up came. So he preferred to sell—not much—only ten thousand pounds, enough for about two hundred and fifty mattresses.

It was the best deal of the sort we ever made. And it means just this—

Forty-pound mattresses, in one or two parts, with best ticking—regular $28 standard, at

Eighteen Dollars.

Third and Fourth floors.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

FROM OUR OWN GOLD MINES

Colorado's Production This Year Places Her Ahead of California as a Gold Producer.

$22,000,000 MINED THIS YEAR

California's Annual Output Exceeded in the Centennial State, and Operators Believe that the Rand Output Will Be Equaled.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 14.—The gold resources of Colorado have been developed in a manner but little appreciated by those beyond the borders of the State during the past four years. In 1893 the value of the yellow metal mined was but $8,000,000; for the year just closing it will not be far from $22,000,000, an increase of nearly 300 per cent.

California has always held the foremost rank in the Union in this respect, but this year it will have to take second place to the Centennial State by from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. The mineral output of Colorado is not a matter of guesswork. The receipts at the United States Mint, together with the returns from mills and smelters, make it possible to figure the total amount for 1897 to within comparatively a few dollars. In the month of October the mills and smelters treated 29,821 tons of Cripple Creek ore, which returned values as follows:

8,000 tons of smelting ore	$560,000
20,821 tons process mill ore	625,366
1,000 tons stamp mill ore	10,000
Total	$1,195,366

This makes the total for the district for the ten months of the year $10,136,000, and as the output for November and December can reasonably be expected to equal that of October, the total for the year will not be far from $12,500,000. Computing the production of other camps in the same way, we have:

Cripple Creek	$12,500,000
Gilpin County	3,000,000
San Miguel County	3,000,000
Clear Creek County	1,500,000
Lake County, (Leadville)	1,000,000
San Juan County	500,000
Boulder County	500,000
Ouray County	400,000
Summit County	250,000
Park County	250,000
Total	$22,900,000

The value of the silver production will not exceed that of 1896, which was $12,300,000; the lead yield will be about $3,000,000, copper $1,500,000, and iron $3,000,000, making the value of Colorado's mineral production for 1897 $52,700,000.

Will Equal the Rand Production.

This sum, though large, is a bagatelle when compared with the possibilities of the State During the past four years a great deal of development work has been done in old as well as new mining districts. These mines will make a conspicuous addition to the gold product of the future, and with improved and cheaper methods of treatment for the millions of tons of low grade ores which have accumulated on the dumps or are yet in the mines, it is within the bounds of reason to predict that Colorado will at the end of five years equal the Rand district of South Africa by making a record of $40,000,000 of gold a year.

WYOMING'S GOLD FIELDS.

Rich Strikes Made in What Are Supposed to be Non-Productive Formations.

RAWLINS, Wyoming, Nov. 14.—Sixty miles to the south of this city, which is the nearest railroad point, and separated from civilization by mountain barriers for a hundred miles to the east, west, and south, in the very heart of the Sierra Madre range of the great continental divide, there is said to have been discovered the greatest gold fields in the whole world. Where less than a month ago not more than fifty people resided in an area of more than 300 square miles, to-day there are thousands of prospectors scouring the mountains and canons in the hope of finding the golden veins from which the big boulders, rich with the shining metals, must have been originally torn.

The finding of a seven-ton boulder, containing within its hard walls $24,584 worth of gold, is responsible for this excitement. The rock is scarcely larger than a wagon wheel, and is what is known among the miners as a white quartz surface float. As soon as the discovery was noised about there was a rush for the fields in which it was found, and it would be difficult to exaggerate the excitement attendant on the news. For the moment, at least, the wealth of the Klondike has been forgotten in the hope of finding richer fields nearer home; and if the reports of a few prospectors who have but recently returned to this city from a trip to the new fields are to be credited, there will be but few of the early comers who will suffer disappointment.

The gold fields are located in Carbon County, in the southwestern part of the State, between the River Platte and the Sierra Madre Mountains. A new town called Grand Encampment has been founded containing to-day not far from 1,000 people. Four miles southwest of the town is a mountain largely covered with golden float. It is looked upon as one of the wonders of the camp, and has been dubbed "the mountain of gold." It is about 3,000 by 6,000 feet in dimensions and at its crest is 8,500 feet above the level of the sea. Nine great parallel veins of heavily mineralized quartz traverse it from northeast to southwest. These dykes are all outcrops, and can be discerned as easily as rows of corn in a field. Quartzite and mica schist separate them from each other, and some experienced miners believe that with depth the dykes will all converge and become one solid body of ore. The float discovered on this mountain is of a richness to almost challenge belief. Pieces no larger than a hen's egg have been found which contain from 50 cents to $1 in gold, and chosen chunks of quartz from the dykes have assayed as high as $71,000 to the ton.

The mining experts are puzzled, for the gold is found in a kind of rock that has hitherto been considered as non-producing. Great dykes of white quartz, rising often four and five feet above the surface, show particles of free gold, even to the naked eye; while essays from the soil clinging to the grass roots have given wonderful results. The Golden Eagle, a property in Purgatory Gulch, has a shaft down for a depth of 20 feet. The vein here is white quartz, and has widened from 6 inches at the surface to 3½ feet at the bottom of the shaft. The ore so far taken out has assayed $4,321.16 to the ton. If the vein should continue to widen, or even maintain its present width, it will be one of the richest gold produoers in the United States.

Among some of the mining men the fear prevails that the Golden Eagle vein will ultimately pinch out or lose itself in some non-productive formation, although they are free to confess that there is no definite reason for holding such an opinion. At both Leadville and Cripple Creek similar fears were entertained by the early prospectors, and for this reason the majority of the miners give no heed to the predictions. The formations are of so entirely different a character from those ordinarily met with that the opinion of the most callow "tenderfoot" is of as much value as that of the oldest and most experienced miner.

A number of men prominent in mining circles have visited the camp this week, among them two experts of more than National reputation. These are Claud Sachs, editor of The Mining Investor, and W. Weston, a civil mining engineer of London. The reports of both these men are more than enthusiastic. Out of over 100 assays picked up promiscuously in the hills and general averages of the white quartz dykes, Mr. Sachs reports the following results: Surface rock, $3.68 average per ton; ten-foot depth, $26.35 per ton.

Speaking of the mines, Mr. Weston said: "I am greatly pleased with the outlook of Wyoming's newly discovered gold fields. The surface indications are flattering; but time alone can tell. The general character of the ore is simply a white quartz, more or less stained with iron oxide, some of it containing pockets of free gold. The appearance of the ore leads me to suppose that with depth it will show iron sulphides. At present much of the gold is free. I have also found much quartz permeated with iron oxide and containing much low-grade value. No one can tell the extent of the new discovery until depth is reached, but that many great mines will be discovered here I have no doubt."

Placer diggings along the banks of the rivers have become the occupation of a number of the miners, and these are showing good results. The pannings have shown the yellow metal from gold dust to nuggets weighing as high as 1½ ounces, but no Klondike strikes have been made along this line. The country is all new, and everything is in turmoil, and as a consequence there is little system in the working anywhere. The people have hurried here, and in many cases are illy prepared for the Winter. There are not to exceed 75 completed cabins in the valley, and many are occupying tents or even sleeping under blankets out of doors. One little cabin 16 by 30 feet in the new town of Grand Encampment has, it is said, sheltered on an average of forty-two men each night during the past week.

There is an abundance of mountain pine all around the little town, and many are erecting cabins for Winter use. More than 200 of these are now said to be in process of construction. The recent heavy snow has made the work of hauling logs difficult, and it is feared there will be much suffering during the Winter.

MONTANA'S PROSPERITY.

Progress of All Industries Shows in Spite of the Calamity Howlers.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 14.—The report of the Director of the Mint shows that the metal product of the State of Montana for the year 1896 was of the value of $50,732,099, an increase over any previous year of something over $5,000,000. In this estimate silver is figured at its coinage value of $1.29 an ounce, for the purposes of comparison with other States. Montana, therefore, with a population of 180,000, leads Colorado, with 500,000 people, by over $6,000,000.

The figures for the past seven years show that the metal products of the State have been constantly increasing in face of the cries made by the free-silver organs in the State. The value of the metal products for the year 1896 exceeds that of 1890 by $41,000,000; of 1891, by $6,300,000; of 1892, by $2,700,000; of 1893, by $8,600,000; of 1894, by $10,450,000; of 1895, by $3,170,000. The most conservative estimates now obtainable place the output for the present year as at least $5,000,000 in excess of the production of 1896.

The figures further show that since 1890 the principal products of the State, viz., copper, silver, gold, lead, sheep, wool, and cereals, have increased from 15 to 100 per cent. in volume, and, with the single exception of silver, increased from 25 to 100 per cent. in value since 1893. The production of the single item of silver was greatest in 1895, the reason being that silver is a by-product of copper, lead, and gold ores. Its importance is being magnified at the present time for political effect.

The State of Montana, with a population of 180,000, produced $62,000,000 of wealth in 1896, and since 1890 every smelter in the State has doubled its capacity, with one exception. The coke and coal product has increased from 540,000 tons in 1890 to 2,000,000 tons in 1897. The two principal railroads, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, cross in this city, and at every hour of the night or day great freight trains, often with two engines each, are whistling for the crossing. The statement of the Montana Central, the local division of the Great Northern, showed an increase of $338,000 for the last nine months of 1896, and was the only division of the entire system showing a material increase. The officials of the Northern Pacific state that the Montana Division of their road did more business in 1896 than in any other year, and more than any other section of the road, and that the earnings for the month of September last exceeded those of September in any previous year by $20,000.

The adherents of the cause of free silver continue their war on the welfare of the State, notwithstanding these incontrovertible evidences of the State's prosperity. That their efforts have had the effect of frightening away a great deal of Eastern capital that would otherwise have come into the State for investment can be easily believed. As a matter of fact, the great forward strides that have been made during the past seven years are due almost entirely to the wonderful energy of the people of the State, unaided by any one outside its borders. The sensible men of the State are, however, awakening to the real condition of affairs, and are beginning to protest at the storm of misrepresentation that continually emanates from a State press which for the last three years has blindly worshipped at the fetich of free silver, and their efforts are having the effect of awakening the capitalists of other sections to a true understanding of affairs. The real facts of the wonderful improvement so carefully kept from the public by a press devoted only to the rapidly waning cause of Bryanism are becoming known, and Eastern men are coming in every day with money to help in the work of pushing the development of the great resources of the State.

A remarkable instance of this is found in the fact that the owners of the silver smelter at Helena are now expending over $1,500,000 in enlarging their plant and constructing an immense dam and electric plant on the Missouri River near the city. The dam will develop 8,000 horse power, and, in addition to furnishing the power for the street railway system, electric lights, and other machinery in the city, will be employed in the smelter and in operating a series of concentrators to reduce the great mountains of low-grade ore around Helena. The funds for this enterprise were furnished by some of the shrewdest capitalists in New York with a full knowledge of the conditions, both local and State, extending over a period of more than twenty years.

It may seem strange that so great an enterprise as the one mentioned above should receive no recognition from the papers of the city, but such is the case. So carefully have they suppressed all notice of the project that there are not a few people in the city who do not know anything of the projected work, although the dam is completed, the electric machinery on the ground, and the pole line actually constructed to the city limits. The politicians and the newspapers suppress news of the new discoveries of the mines lest it have an unfavorable influence on the silver sentiment. But, when all is said or unsaid, the fact remains that, without aid from the outside, the people of Montana have accomplished their financial restoration, and that in no part of the country is business more completely restored than in their State.

A RICH IRON MINE.

Bessemer Iron of Exceptional Quality Found on the Menominee Range.

BESSEMER, Mich., Nov. 14.—Word has just reached this city of the discovery on the Menominee Range of what will undoubtedly prove to be one of the greatest iron mines in this section. The find is situated on the bank of the Michigamme River, one mile south of the Mansfield Mine, and the ore body was discovered by George Mass of Mansfield, with the aid of a diamond drill. The drill was put down at an angle of 80 degrees, and struck the ore at a depth of 117 feet. From that point down to a depth of 194 feet, the drill encountered nothing but clean ore, that assays 62 per cent. iron and .041 per cent. in phosphorus, thus putting it safely within the Bessemer limit. The formation is known to dip west at an angle of 80 degrees, and as the drill hole was driven to the east, the width of the vein must be at least forty feet. The Mansfield ore has long been regarded as the most desirable in the upper peninsula, which will have the effect of enhancing the worth of the find. A company has been formed by Mr. Mass, and it is the intention to at once sink a shaft and develop the property. The discovery will have the effect of starting further explorations in the vicinity.

Gold Strike in Montana.

BUTTE, Mon., Nov. 14.—It is reported from Fergus County that a great gold strike has been made on Upper Sage Creek. A ledge, extending for many miles, full of quartz running $100 to the ton, has been discovered, and the people in that section of the country are wild with excitement. The little town of Utica has been almost deserted by the male inhabitants, who have staked out the surrounding country. It is said that pieces of rock broken off at random from any part of the ledge run over $100 to the ton. Some of the excited prospectors have gone to work with plows and scrapers to uncover the vein.

Another report of the discovery of a rich placer deposit was brought in to-day from Elk City, Idaho, where a number of Butte parties are interested in mining. A seventeen-hundred-dollar clean-up has just been made, and the deposits are said to be richer than any heretofore discovered in the State.

Mining Property Sold.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 14.—The property of the Golden Sceptre Mine, at Quigley, has been sold by Judge H. N. Blake, Master in Chancery, to a syndicate of Eastern capitalists, composed principally of creditors of the old company. The sale is absolute and includes all the property held by the old company, including mines, 100-stamp mill, electric tramway, and the town site. The price paid was $450,529. Grover Cleveland, William C. Whitney, and ex-Senator Higgins of Delaware were interested in the old company.

MAN MURDERED IN BROOKLYN.

Printer Thomas J. Lyons Found in a Vacant Lot on Fulton Street with His Head Crushed In.

Thomas J. Lyons, a printer, of 150 Grove Street, Williamsburg, was found murdered yesterday in a vacant lot in Fulton Street, between Saratoga and Hopkinson Avenues, Brooklyn. His head had been crushed in.

Lyons lived with his wife and three children, Thomas, aged fifteen; Irene, thirteen, and Chauncey, eight years old, on the second floor of a flathouse For nearly a year he was employed in the Kellogg Printing Company, in this city, but was laid off a few weeks ago, and found work at the Lockwood Press, at West Broadway and Bleecker Street.

On Saturday evening he left home to call upon a friend, Bernard Dillon, at 130 Linden Street. Dillon was not at home, and Lyon's went to Peter Shanley's saloon, at Knickerbocker and Gates Avenues, where he had a few drinks. It was then nearly 10 o'clock, and when William Nichols of 340 Irving Avenue, met him a short while after, Lyons semed to be under the influence of liquor. He was next seen at 11:45 in Sloane's saloon, at Saratoga Avenue and Fulton Street, with an unknown man, who, up to a late hour last night, the police had been unable to trace.

Lyons's body was discovered at 7:30 yesterday morning by Mamie Warner, a little girl who lives at 56 Hull Street. She had been sent on an errand, and when passing the lot saw a man lying face downward near the fence. He was in his shirt sleeves. She went up to him, and, seeing that he was covered with blood, informed Policeman Post, who telephoned to the Ralph Avenue Station, and also summoned an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital.

Surgeon Lee, who responded, said that the man had been dead for some time. Near the body were two heavy stones smeared with blood, and the condition of the ground showed that a fierce struggle had taken place. Blood stains were found in several spots and on the fence, where Lyons's assailant or assailants appear to have wiped their hands.

The police theory is that the man, who, it appears, was quarrelsome when in his cups, got into a dispute with some one and was pounded to death with the stones after he had been knocked down.

Coroner Mason last night impaneled a jury, and then adjourned the inquest until next Friday.

FRANK SCHMIDT DROWNED.

Pulled from the Water, His Fish Line Wrapped About Him.

Frank Schmidt, forty-one years old, of 119 Grand Street, Hoboken, went to the Bremen dock Saturday night to fish for tomcods. He did not return to his home and inquiry was made by his relatives.

His basket and lantern were found at the end of the dock. His fishing line was hanging in the water, and when it was pulled up it was wound about Schmidt's body, which came to the surface with it.

He leaves a wife and seven children.

Officer McNeirny Accused.

Policeman McNeirny of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich in the West Side Police Court yesterday on the complaint of Carl Knauerhass of 360 West Thirty-fifth Street. The latter had been arrested by the officer for interfering in the arrest of two drunken men. McNeirny, not only failed to make his complaint good, but it was charged by a number of witnesses that Knauerhass was cursed and otherwise abused by him without provocation. Magistrate Kudlich discharged the prisoner, fined one of the drunken men, and called the officer up on a charge of using vile and abusive language. The case was continued until to-day.

ALL READY FOR USE.

One of the largest hospitals in New York City has just put in a $500 gas range. The purpose is to meet perfectly the needs of a great hospital in the way of cooking. It is not a case of preparing regular meals, but of making ready a countless variety of dishes at all hours of the day and night. The gas range is precisely fitted for this kind of emergency work. No time is required for firing up. No watchfulness in keeping up the fire is necessary. At the scratching of the match and the turning of a cock there is the full heat instantly ready for use. And between times it can be shut off absolutely, without waste. For such kinds of minute-man work, ready to answer a call at any hour of the twenty-four, there is nothing in the world equal to a gas range. And of course what is good for a hospital is good for a private house. A range that reduces the waste and wear and tear of cooking when it is done off and on all day and night, will even more certainly prove economical and effective when it is required only for the regular cooking of a household.

To the Horse Show--Wear Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

They are Stylish and Popular.
199-299-605-1197-1361 Broadway.

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SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

BUY YOUR FURS FROM THE MANUFACTURER. C. C. SHAYNE, 42d St., near 6th Av. Russian Sable, Otter, Seal, and Persian Lamb specialties. Wholesale and retail.

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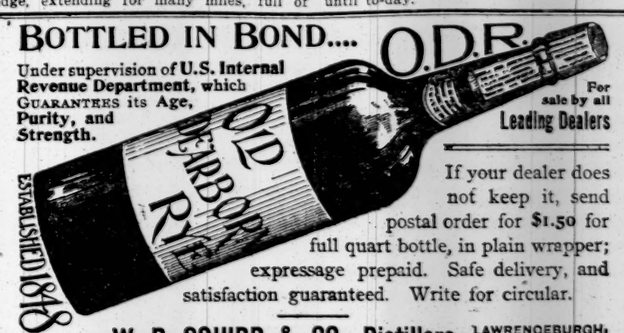

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If your dealer does not keep it, send postal order for $1.50 for full quart bottle, in plain wrapper; expressage prepaid. Safe delivery, and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular.

W. P. SQUIBB & CO., Distillers, LAWRENCEBURGH, DEARBORN CO., IND.

For sale in New York by
W. F. MORRIS, GROCER, 161 W. 125TH ST. J. MILHAU'S SON, DRUGGIST, 183 B'WAY.
L. J. CALLANAN, GROCER, 41 & 43 VESEY ST. SCHWARTZ BROS., LIQUORS, 148 E. 42D ST.
WM. B. RIKER & SON CO., DRUGGISTS, 6TH AV., COR 23D ST.
For sale in Brooklyn by
J. H. MULLER, Grocer, Nostrand, cor. Bergen. C. A. METTLER'S SONS, Grocers, 88 & 90 Henry St.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Old Homestead—8:15.
BIJOU—Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Idol's Eye—8:15.
CASINO—1999—8:10.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—A Marriage of Convenience—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Devil's Disciple—8:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Cumberland '61—8:15.
GARDEN—Magic, Mirth, Mystery, Mimicry—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cymbeline—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Fair at Midgettown—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Stranger in New York—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Cooing Dove—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—National Horse Show—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—Miss Francis of Yale—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—The Magdalene—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings—Day and Evening.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
WALLACK'S—A Lady of Quality—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 8.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

A POST-ELECTION MYTH.

The curious delusion still prevails that in the late municipal campaign the forces of good government were divided. In his talk to the League for Political Education on Saturday, Assemblyman-elect LAIMBEER performed the autopsy upon the lost cause:

"We faced the same old united enemy and yet we divided our forces. The divisionists' ranks were kept up until election day and the forces of reform were crushed as between the upper and the nether millstones. The division of our strength was the opportunity of our enemies."

Mr. ALFRED R. CONKLING concurred in this post-mortem diagnosis. In other cities which he mentioned reform had won because its friends were united. There was no such union in New York:

"Here we were divided, and were easily beaten by a closely united enemy. We should be a little more practical and have a little less abstract principle to fight for next time.

"There is no doubt that this city is strongly anti-Tammany, but the forces of good government cannot hope to win as long as they are divided or stay away from the polls on election day."

These excellent gentlemen are living in a world of dreams. They say "we" divided our forces. "We" were divided. What shadow of reason have they to count among the friends of good government Mr. PLATT'S 101,000 Republicans who voted for TRACY? What evidence is there to show that those Republicans would have united with them on any terms for the support of Low and the principles of the Citizens' Union? There is no reason, no evidence. Mr. LAIMBEER and Mr. CONKLING are trying to add unlike quantities. Elementary political arithmetic forbids the attempt. They seek to blend incompatible elements in their prescription. The pharmacopoeia prohibits such mismating.

The conclusion is irresistible that the 101,000 Tracy Republicans do not want the kind of government that Mr. LAIMBEER and Mr. CONKLING and the other supporters of SETH LOW want. They deliberately and with their eyes open voted against the attempt to impose a non-partisan Mayor on New York. They knew what they were about. A hundred campaign speakers a day for two weeks were kept busy explaining to these voters that their candidate had no chance of election. All the newspapers in the city, with two or three exceptions, pelted them with exposition, argument, and expostulation, demonstrating beyond cavil that in voting for TRACY they were voting to put the city into the hands of Tammany. Since the foundation of the Republic no body of voters ever went to the polls more perfectly enlightened, more completely aware of what they were doing and of the necessary consequence of their acts.

We are compelled to believe that those 101,000 men voted as they thought and felt and believed, not with misgiving and sorrow, but in a convinced and joyful manner, knowing they were going to elect a Tammany Mayor and glad to be able to do it.

Mr. CONKLING'S rash assertion that "there is no doubt that this city is strongly anti-Tammany" is made right in the teeth of election returns which show a plurality of 80,000 for the Tammany candidate, and, counting the Tracy votes according to their plain intent, a total of 330,000 votes out of a little over 500,000 for Tammany government as against non-partisan government.

It is childish to fool ourselves with the roseate phantasies of political optimism when we have the unyielding election tables before us.

The "if" of salvation upon which Mr. LAIMBEER and Mr. CONKLING appear to have fixed their regretful gaze is union with the Republicans—"if we had united with the Platt Republicans we should have won." On this point Mr. JAMES B. REYNOLDS contributed a sensible observation:

"If we had repudiated the principle enunciated in the first plank of the Citizens' Union platform it would have shown that the movement was a hollow pretense, and we should have been defeated far worse than we were."

As it was the Citizens' Union didn't keep far enough away from the Republicans to win the confidence and support of all the Democratic friends of good government. The only question worth pressing for an answer now is why did so many Democrats vote for VAN WYCK?

WHAT WILL SPAIN DO?

Spain has herself to blame for the instant rejection by the Cubans of her scheme of autonomy. Her revolted subjects do not trust her. They do not believe in her good faith. They think she intends to cheat them as she did twenty years ago.

"Let it be known to the world that we indignantly resent the imputation that the granting by Spain of autonomy to Cuba may change the firmness of our purpose and induce us to accept peace under such conditions." This is the stern declaration to which Gen. RODRIGUEZ and the officers of the Sixth Army Corps have put their names.

These brave and desperate men will accept no peace except with independence and the withdrawal of the Spanish power from their island. Yet they and the Cuban people are in awful straits. WEYLER'S policy of "concentration" has sent thousands of poor wretches to their death by starvation. Their friends and kinsmen have been shot and stabbed and burned or have been shut up to die in jails. All the horrors of warfare carried on in a fashion of savage cruelty have been visited upon them. One would say that this people would pray for peace and would accept it on any terms as an escape from their unimaginable sufferings.

Their answer to the offer of autonomy has but one meaning. It means that they choose to struggle on and suffer and die rather than accept Spanish rule in any form. Their present condition is a living hell, but they prefer it, with its hope of possible liberty, to the doom of a relapse into servitude under the name of autonomy.

Spain's offer is writ fair, but Cuba puts no faith in it. It would be impossible to give the kingdom a blacker reputation than it has among its own subjects. Her own acts and polity have given Spain that reputation.

The United States urges peace, and is approaching the hour when it must command and enforce peace. Spain offers autonomy, which Cuba instantly rejects. Autonomy is not peace, therefore, and must be left out of the reckoning. Spain can neither conquer nor pacify the insurgents. What will she do next?

The Hawaiian jobsters are astir again, and they talk with buoyant confidence. They seem to feel sure of the Administration. Still, the situation is somewhat perplexing for President MCKINLEY. If he throws our traditional foreign policy to the dogs in the interest of a lot of schemers and to consummate a dirty money job and does nothing for Cuba there will be a chorus of indignant protest from the countless sympathizers with the insurgent cause. If he takes up both Hawaii and Cuba he will run a grave risk of having more on his hands than he can attend to with credit and safety. He is not likely to do anything in regard to Cuba in which he will not have the hearty support of the American people. The Hawaiian enterprise will disgrace his Administration. He should have nothing to do with it.

It seems a little odd that in these closing years of the nineteenth century a Circuit Court of the United States should find it necessary to decide that a conspiracy among workmen to prevent the introduction of a labor-saving machine is illegal. It seems still more strange that of the three members of the court one should be unable to concur in this decision. Yet this is what has just happened in the case of the Oxley Stave Company of Kansas City against members of the Coopers' Union and the Trades Assembly of that place. The suit is for an injunction to prevent the defendants by means of a boycott, from seeking to force the plaintiffs to withdraw a machine for hooping barrels. The Circuit Court, which corresponds to our Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, consists of Justices WALTER H. SANBORN, Minnesota; AMOS M. THAYER, Missouri, and HENRY C. CALDWELL, Arkansas. It was the last named who dissented. Apart from the illegality of the action of the workingmen, they should see that it is extremely mischievous to the class to which they belong. If labor-saving machinery could be made impossible by this or any other means, population would rapidly outgrow production and competition for the necessaries of life would increase the cost of living until the lot of the workingmen would be intolerable. The theory of the men in this case is one too often held by trades unions, viz.: That if the amount of work to be done can be increased and the number who do it limited the wages of the latter must be advanced. The trouble is that this tends to shut off the demand for the product by increasing its cost, and men and employers alike suffer.

The notion that the Republican Party in New York can be "reorganized" successfully by a struggle in the County Committee over Mr. QUIGG'S Chairmanship while Mr. PLATT remains "neutral" does not rise to the dignity of a delusion; it is sheer humbug. No reorganization will amount to anything unless made by the Republican voters, free to vote at every stage of the process and sure of an honest count and a clean enrollment. These Mr. PLATT can give or withhold, and without Mr. PLATT Mr. QUIGG could do neither. But Mr. PLATT will not give these conditions under any circumstances or on any terms. If he pretends to do so he will cheat. He might as well retire to Tioga and private life. Therefore, the only reorganization worth anything for the party must begin by insurrection. If there are enough insurgents and they are in earnest they will win. Any other plan will only bind the Platt shackles more closely.

A paper has been announced to appear weekly in the National capital the main purpose of which will be to advocate the repeal of the civil service law, and incidentally to promote the election as President and Vice President of Congressman GROSVENOR and Senator GALLINGER, the special champions of the repeal. There is an unconscious acknowledgment of the belated and unoriginal nature of its mission in its name—"Quill and Scissors." To men of sense the spoils system compares with the merit system in public business about as does the quill with the typewriter or as scissors with brains. It is noteworthy that the organ of the spoilsmen is published in Washington, where there are, especially in Congress, many seekers and mongers of spoils. In the country at large, and even in the Republican Party, the number of men who would seriously approve of the repeal of the civil service law is an insignificant minority. We may add, for the information of Messrs. GROSVENOR and GALLINGER, who seem to be ignorant of the fact, that this minority does not include the President of the United States or the head of any department.

The National Municipal League has published, in a well-printed volume of some 300 pages, the proceedings of the Louisville Conference for Good Government and of the third annual meeting of the league, held last May. Besides the regular proceedings, the volume contains interesting papers by the Secretary, Mr. CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF; Prof. FRANK J. GOODNOW, HORACE E. DEMING, FRANKLIN MACVEAGH, and GEORGE CHANCE and a series of reports on the condition of public affairs in Providence, R. I.; New Haven, Conn.; Rochester, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Charleston, the Ohio cities, New Orleans, St. Louis, Kansas City, and San Francisco. We know of no book containing so much pertinent and valuable information on the subject of city government. Its price is $1, and it can be obtained by addressing Mr. CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF, Secretary, Philadelphia.

A little incident in the world's complex trade is related in The London Times. It is the export of a large quantity of Queensland beef and River Plate mutton from London to Cape Town. All the meat was, of course, frozen and had been transported some 6,000 miles before resuming its journey for another 6,000 to its final market. London had drawn it from two widely separated continents to dispose of it in still a third. And the statement is made by the "Colonial Consignment Company" that "the meat could be purchased in England at a much lower rate than in the countries of production. Beef at 2¼d. per pound and mutton at 2½d. per pound, free on board, could not be supplied in the colonies, but was procurable at home." The explanation is, of course, that the London market makes such steady and enormous purchases that it can at all times command better prices than any other. And London is able to do this because the British nation invites and secures trade from the remotest corners of the earth, absolutely free from taxation, except what is levied for revenue on a few articles. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that under a like policy the ports of the United States, and especially New York, would attain a like pre-eminence. We have more of our own to sell now than England has and indefinitely greater resources for future development, and our own markets are far greater. What we need is not protection, but emancipation.

As an evidence of the extent to which the intelligent public is taking thought about the quality and influence of its newspapers, we quote from a letter we have received from Mr. MELVIL DEWEY, Secretary of the University of the State of New York:

"Perhaps the largest single problem in modern education is to protect the public against the evils of bad or poor newspaper reading and to gain the almost limitless advantages of the best. I am saying in all our educational and library conventions that this is the great question which we must face. What you have done recently in THE TIMES points toward the solution, and I believe every good citizen is bound to support in all practicable ways a movement that promises so much."

Education in taste, decency, and sense of right is the best cure for all social evils that can be cured or mitigated. A vulgar and profligate newspaper would not find sustenance in a community where everybody was educated in taste and morals.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Peaceful Easterners have long been much exercised in mind over the mysterious docility shown so often in the West when from one to half a dozen ruffians confront two or three scores of reputable citizens. Train after train is stopped out there, and very rarely indeed do the passengers offer even a show of resistance to the despoilers. Yet in probably every instance there are armed men enough among the occupants of the cars to make the result of a battle far from hopeless, and in the few cases where anybody has demonstrated the possession of a little courage the robbers have been repulsed or captured. As a matter of fact, the "hold-up" is less often successful in the East than in the West and South. It may be that unfamiliarity with deadly weapons prompts action in this part of the country that would not be attempted by persons equally brave but better acquainted with the significance of the "drop." This may explain why the occupants of a saloon in Springfield, Mass., when confronted last week by three men with drawn pistols did not throw up their hands, as ordered, but tried instant and successful conclusions with the would-be brigands. On the other hand, there may be a different explanation—one not worth promulgating in the present "era of good feeling."

—Legitimate excuse for exultation is found by The Pittsburg Dispatch in the fact that, for the first time in two years, every blast furnace in Allegheny County is in full operation. The last of the idle plants woke to fiery activity a few days ago, and now thirty furnaces are working every hour in the twenty-four to supply the country's demand for the metal which, more than any other, really deserves to be described as "precious." This means more than a return of past prosperity. When the last boom in the iron trade was at its highest point, Allegheny found twenty-six furnaces enough to meet all needs. Now there are four new ones, and each of them has a producing power more than twice as great as any of its predecessors. The output, therefore, is not merely an equaling of the previous "best record," but is an increase over that mark by about 25 per cent. To give the figures, this district, which never before produced 8,000 tons of iron a day, is now sending to market almost, if not quite, 10,000 tons. This is more than the aggregate output of all Europe as it was thirty years ago. "At the market price," says The Dispatch, "this daily product is worth upward of $100,000. That means $3,000,000 a month, a truly tremendous sum when it is remembered that it represents only the value of the raw material. The finished product into which this pig iron is all converted, and most of it right here in this city, is worth immensely more, how much more it would be impossible even to guess." There is another phase of this activity that is worth noting. Each furnace employs, at a modest estimate, 150 men, counting both the day and night turns. That means 4,500 men with steady and, in all human probability, reasonably permanent employment. But it also means indirectly very much more than that, for that 10,000 tons daily must be worked into innumerable different forms and shapes, and before it is finished probably more than ten times that 4,500 men have had employment in shaping it to its final use.

—Some idea of what chance there is for the board now considering the personnel of the navy to devise a satisfactory solution of the "line and staff" problem can be gained from consideration of the fact that this board is composed of six line officers and only four belonging to the staff. What the latter can say that has not been said a thousand times before by the Engineers and their representatives it is hard to see, and it is equally hopeless to expect that the six line officers will be moved by arguments that have left every member of their class indifferent for years and years. The whole trouble arises over the matter of "relative rank." On merchant steamers, where there is a division of work exactly like that on men-of-war, there is only a trace of these jealousies, while on railway trains, where the division is not very dissimilar, it never appears at all. That is because merchant steamers and railway trains are conducted on business, not on military, principles. Were it not for squabbles over "rank," which the line must have, and which the Engineers insist on having, all would go smoothly, no line officers would be impelled to fight for petty privileges, and there would be the number of Engineers that is demanded by common humanity and upon which the country's very existence, in a time of crisis, might easily depend.

PERSONAL.

—There is not much vitality in the pious phrases of which the average Thanksgiving Day proclamation is constructed, but Governors in the West and South do occasionally manage to render these documents provocative of other feelings than fatigue. Gov. LEEDY of Kansas, for instance, has this year found reason for gratitude in the fact that the malignant attacks of which, he says, his State has for years been the victim, have now ceased, and "the reputation of Kansas is again as good as its character always has been." This is an interesting phenomenon—or would be if one could believe in its existence. The "attacks" of which the Governor complains were simply criticisms by creditors of debtors who showed a strong inclination toward repudiating a part of their obligations. Now that the debtors—who, like Becky Sharp, appreciate the relation between virtue and a good income—have fallen back on the old-fashioned method of settling accounts, the criticisms, naturally, are heard no more, and in place of them come charitable expressions of the belief that debt-paying in Kansas was always a question of ability rather than of desire. As for the present equality and past inequality between the character and the reputation of Kansas, it is enough to say that the two have no relation except in so far as a good character prompts right conduct, which, in turn, gets the interpretation that crystallizes into good reputation. In a few cases the judgment of acts is unjust, but there is no reason to think that Kansas has suffered much in this way.

—To superficial observers philanthropy and fluctuations of the stock market do not seem to be very closely related, and yet the connection often makes itself felt not only because prosperity suggests generosity, but also because the rise and fall of securities may seriously affect the value of gifts after they have been made. The experience of Johns Hopkins University illustrates the consequences of a depreciation in stocks, and a more striking case in which the movement was the other way has recently excited comment among those familiar with the charitable work of the Baroness DE HIRSCH. Some time last Fall, while Wall Street was enjoying itself hugely over the constant and rapid rise of almost every stock on the list, the Baroness sent to Mr. OSCAR S. STRAUS, through whom she had distributed so many great sums among needy institutions, enterprises, and individuals in this country, $200,000 for the Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls. It was all in first-class American securities, and Mr. STRAUS was notified that if, on their arrival here, the stocks could not be sold for the amount stated, enough more would be forwarded to make up the difference. It happened, however, that while the gift was in transit across the ocean its value increased by $10,000. As a business man Mr. STRAUS would have held the stocks for a further rise, and had he done so and sold them when the boom culminated in the middle of September, the increment would have amounted to about $40,000 more. Following instructions, however, he disposed of the whole lot on its arrival, and the home received not $200,000, as the Baroness had expected, but $210,000. Wicked speculators down in "the Street," particularly those who are now holding stock bought two months ago, may have unkind thoughts about the disposal of this particular "long line" and its effect on the market, but other people will see in it only a curious incident of philanthropical work.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Knoxville Sentinel says that "it's way yonder too early to begin talking about the Governorship" of Tennessee.

* * *

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore relates that Horace Mann once said to her: "It is a good plan to put in a stock of small pleasures, as large pleasures are not often let on a long lease."

* * *

The Louisiana Democratic State Convention to nominate thirty-six delegates at large to the State Constitutional Convention has been called to meet in Baton Rouge on Thursday, Dec. 9.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale said in a lecture in Boston that he found that nine out of ten in a class of girls in one of the city's public schools had never heard of Noah's ark. He should have tried them with the Mayflower.

* * *

Creditors of the failed private bank of Lebold & Fisher, in Abilene, Kan., to whom were due $580,000, have received 3 per cent. of their claims, the assets, which were appraised at about an equal amount, having brought only $16,000.

* * *

The registration of new voters in New Haven, Conn., this Fall is very small. One of the Registers impulsively said: "You can't buy them to put their names on the list." It is for the Spring election, and they may be more eager and patriotic when the second opportunity comes then.

* * *

Gov. Lon V. Stephens of Missouri took strong ground in favor of good roads in his last message to the State Legislature, and promises to renew his recommendations in his next one. The promise is made in a letter to the good roads organization which is shortly to hold a convention in St. Louis.

IRON TRADE OF THE SOUTH.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES.
By J. E. MacGowan.

There are probably no trustworthy statistics of the iron trade of the South as it was prior to the war period. There were several small charcoal blast furnaces in West and Middle Tennessee, a few in Virginia, East Tennessee, and the Carolinas. In these latter regions there were a good many Catalan forges, that produced wrought iron direct from the soft and pure ores that are found in Southwestern Virginia and along the line between North Carolina and East Tennessee. The forges made a very fine grade of iron, resembling closely the soft and tough product of the Swedish forges and rolling works. It is probable that these furnaces, and other rather rude appliances, could have produced 75,000 tons of iron in the year 1860. The output sufficed to meet the demands of a pioneer community, that required very little of the material, and provided a surplus to sell to Pittsburg manufacturers of boiler plate.

For many years before, during, and after the civil war Tennessee boiler iron held the highest place in the confidence of the rather reckless men who navigated the Southwestern rivers. There was a mill, famous in those days, situated just across the line in Kentucky, known as the Hillman Mill, that rolled famous plate and bar iron. There were foundries of considerable capacity at Richmond, Nashville, and New Orleans. Southern iron made excellent sugar kettles, and Southern machine shops made some sugar factory machinery. Richmond made some cut nails. Her famous Tredegar Works did quite a stroke of business in foundry work, machinery, bar, and plate iron for the early times. Probably a half of all the iron used in Southern foundries in those days was imported from Scotland, and for some years after the war no Southern foundry foreman could be convinced that a stove plate or other casting requiring smooth surface and general high-finished appearance could be made of any but "Scotch pig"; but this prejudice has disappeared, since the smoothest and strongest of castings are now made of Southern and Northern foundry irons.

Charcoal was the only furnace fuel. The "practice" was cold blast. The furnaces were mere pots that made from 1,000 to 5,000 tons a year. About a month's product of a medium modern furnace would equal the yearly output of the largest of them fifty years ago. These facts show that we had in the Southern iron region, in the forties and fifties, a small and crude iron trade, suited to meet the wants of an agricultural people, that had use for, possibly, one pound of iron where their sons must have ten pounds per capita. After the return of peace a few of those old stacks were overhauled, and put in blast. Some that have been really rebuilt are still available for making special foundry irons for car wheels, for rollers used in linoleum and paper factories, &c. Of these relics of the old iron trade there may be a dozen on the semi-active list, situated in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia—the balance, numbering thirty or forty, are mere ruins. English founders buy iron in West Tennessee for making rolls and pronounce it superior to the best Silesian. This Tennessee charcoal foundry iron makes a casting that chills "beautifully," takes a polish like burnished glass, keeps its cylindrical shape in perfection, and wears indefinitely.

The real Southern iron trade was, as all know, statistically and practically, founded in the early seventies. Gen. John T. Wilder organized the Rockwood Iron Company in 1868. This company bought a large tract of coal and iron ore land in the southern part of Roane County, Tenn., fifty-three miles north of Chattanooga. On this was founded the town of Rockwood. The coal was developed, a furnace was built. It was put in blast in November, 1869, using coke made on the ground, with 25 per cent. of raw coal. The stack produced 9,000 tons the first year and proved a profitable venture. This was the first iron smelted by mineral fuel in the South in commercial quantity. The product was sent to market over a narrow gauge road four miles long to the Tennessee River, thence by water to Chattanooga, but the plant, now consisting of two large furnaces, is served by the Cincinnati Southern Railway. Other coke furnaces were built in the years 1870-73. The commercial panic of the latter year checked, nearly killed, the iron trade of the section. The reaction was slowly recovered from in the succeeding years. Some plants that were stopped before completion by the money stringency succeeding the general depression of 1873-4 were completed in the following four years. The revival started by the resumption of specie payments, 1878-9, caused quite a little boom in the Southern iron trade. Many new stacks were built in Alabama, Tennessee, and Virginia. Prices rose fast and remained up until 1884, with few fluctuations. The years 1884-5 were hard ones for the young industry, but it came out in fair condition and had another season of prosperity that lasted until 1893.

As estimated in the foregoing, I date the beginning of the iron trade as a commercial-industrial quantity worth considering from 1870. The summary below will indicate its condition, as returned by the census of that year. The statement covers nine States, three of which have made no iron since the panic year 1873 shut down their works:

Number of plants	106
Average number of hands employed	4,250
Metal produced, tons	130,336
Wages paid	$1,249,212
Capital employed	5,492,125
Value of product	4,864,848

Of this product 111,349 tons were smelted with charcoal and 18,987 tons with coke. A considerable number of new furnaces were added in the decade 1870-80, but the number available for any use fell off two, and but 104 were returned in the census taken in the latter year. The following table shows the condition in 1880:

Number of plants	104
Average number of hands employed	8,264
Metal produced, tons	289,816
Wages paid	$2,186,907
Capital employed	11,890,907
Value of product	7,269,060

In speaking in general terms, the industry doubled in those ten years, except in the item "value of product." The shrinkage in that was caused by a decided fall in the price of iron in the census year 1880, as compared to the prices of 1870. The charcoal iron output of 1880 was 81,948 tons, as compared to 111,394 tons in 1870. The coke iron product was ten times as much in 1880 as in 1870.

Eight Southern States produced pig iron in 1890, to wit: Alabama, Kentucky, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Below is a statement indicating the condition of the trade that year:

Number of plants	118
Average number of hands employed	9,486
Metal produced, tons	1,738,400
Wages paid	$3,416,278
Capital employed	29,974,471
Value of product	22,494,870

There were a few small, feeble rolling mills and one or two petty steel works in the South when the 1880 census was taken. These were in Tennessee and the Virginias, but they were of very small account. About 1882 the steel trade in West Virginia and Tennessee took on fresh life, and became of more importance. The trade prospered in Virginia and West Virginia, and ceased to exist in Tennessee before the census of 1890 was taken. There were established large rolling works for making bar and sheet iron, small rails, shafting, and other iron materials at Birmingham in 1880, and this mill has now become one of the large concerns in its line, having lately added a steelmaking annex that makes eighty tons daily, which capacity will be doubled the first of next year. In 1890 there were in the South, chiefly in the Virginias, Alabama, and Kentucky, thirty-five rolling mills and steel works. The mills made bars, plates, bridge materials, railway bars, nail plate, &c. The steel works produced Bessemer, basic-Bessemer, basic and crucible steel. The list of items placed will give a fair idea of the condition of these branches of the trade at that date:

Number of establishments	35
Number of hands employed	8,435
Products, tons	457,458
Wages paid	$4,160,341
Capital employed	13,030,181
Value of product	17,312,282

The mills made all forms of steel materials, plates, rods, nail plate, cut and wire nails, railroad bars, angles, beams, &c. The crucible steel works made appreciable quantities of cutlery, tool and spring steel.

Careful calculations show that basic steel is made at Birmingham at a cost of $12 a ton in billets, about $1 a ton less than the lowest cost at Pittsburg or Cleveland. The materials for making this brand of steel at Birmingham are all found within close range of the converters. The iron is smelted there, coal flux, everything but the scrap mixture—and considerable of that—is home produced. The pig iron costs an average of, say, $5.50 per ton. All the conditions are decidedly favorable to permanency and satisfactory profit. The Southern demand for cotton ties and bridge material ought to keep two big steel establishments busy.

The Southern foundry trade is a large item in the list of her industries. It has grown rapidly since 1880, especially in gas and water pipe production, planes, and castings for engineering. I know of no statistics of the melting capacity of the foundries as a whole, but good judges say the consumption of pig and scrap iron in these concerns is more than 600,000 tons annually. The largest tonnage goes into pipes and stoves, with agricultural implements and machines second. The most extensive works in these lines are at Richmond, Wheeling, Chattanooga, Louisville, Birmingham, Columbus, Ga., and Huntsville, Texas.

In 1870 the South made 6 per cent. of the whole country's product of pig iron; in 1880 14 per cent.; in 1890 16 per cent. The production of 1897 will be about 2,500,000 tons, of which Alabama will make 1,250,000 tons, or fully one-half. The furnace "practice" in the South is equal, for obtaining the best results and economizing expenses, to that of the old iron districts of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The superior construction of stacks, more complete utilization of heat, &c., enable Southern masters to make more iron than they made ten years ago, though they now operate fewer plants than they did then.

The Southern export trade is well established, and will continue to grow. Alabama and Tennessee produce iron at a cost of $1.50 to $2.50 a ton less than it costs on the Continent of Europe or in Great Britain. These two States—much the larger part going from Alabama—sold in Great Britain 56,000 gross tons of pig iron in the first eight months of 1897, and had not the English engineers' strike interfered, the sales of Southern iron there would have been double what they were. Those who understand the best interests of the South and our country would rather see the crude material worked up at home into articles that command higher prices. I close with a comparison of prices of a few leading articles ten years ago and in 1897. I quote Pittsburg prices Jan. 1, 1887, and same Sept. 1, 1897:

	Foundry Pig.	Gray Forge.	Refined Bar. 100 lb.	Wire Nails, 100 lb.	Cut Nails, 100 lb.
Jan. 1, '87..	$21.00	$20.00	$2.00	$3.50	$2.10
Sept. 1, '97..	11.50	8.50	1.10	1.30	1.20

These are specimens. They show that the shrinking of prices has not been confined to the products of the farm. The prices quoted for foundry and gray forge pig iron in Pittsburg mean $8.75 and $5.50 at Southern furnaces, against $17 and $16 ten years ago.

J. E. MACGOWAN.

Mr. Kipling's Grammar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been a vast amount of criticism of Mr. Kipling for his use of a verb in the singular with two nouns nominative.

If a sinner, he sins in the best of company, as can be seen by turning to Luke, v., 10 in the authorized version. The revised version has "were" for "was."

J. N. C.

Deans, N. J., Nov. 9, 1897.

Most Complete of Its Kind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Financial Review and Quotation Supplement received with my Monday morning's Times is to my mind the most complete publication of its kind that has come to my notice. The ground covered is more comprehensive, and the tabulation of sales, prices, &c., better arranged than is usual with such matter.

I shall keep the supplement on file for reference and trust that you may receive sufficient encouragement to continue its issue.

AUGUSTUS FLOYD.

New York, Nov. 11, 1897.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

Second Sunday Night Entertainment Attracts a Large Audience.

The Metropolitan Opera House was packed to the doors last night when the second of the series of Sunday concerts was given. The solo performers were Mme. Marcella Sembrich, the famous soprano; Signor Giuseppe Campanari, baritone of the Grau Opera Company, and Richard Burmeister, pianist. The latter artist offered the matter calling for the most serious consideration, but his offering was somewhat unfortunately placed in a Sunday night concert, where it was out of keeping with the general plan and was eclipsed by the brilliancy of the singing. Mr. Burmeister played the first and third movements of Chopin's F minor concerto, with his own orchestration and some original alterations in the piano part. His arrangement has been heard here before. It is in general discreet in the orchestration and the piano part has not lost character, except in the cadenza, which is in places anything but Chopinesque. It is a piece of musicianly writing, however, the working of one of the characteristic passage figures against the first theme of the movement being well done. Mr. Burmeister played the concerto with intelligence and sympathy, but without depth of sentiment or richness of tone color.

Mme. Sembrich's first number was "Bel raggio," from Rossini's "Semiramide," with the ensuing "Dolce pensiero." Either the soprano's voice was not in the best of condition at the beginning of the evening, or she is not thoroughly in sympathy with the pretty jingle of the music. At any rate, her "Semiramide" selection was the least admirable singing she has done since her return to us. It would have been excellent work for an ordinarily good singer, but from Sembrich one expects a dash and a brilliancy which were missing. Of course, she was recalled, and, of course, she sang another number, but she was not heard at her best till later in the evening, when she sang a duet from "Il Barbiere di Seviglia" with Signor Campanari. Then, indeed, came that delightful abandon and natural sparkle which we are accustomed to associate with the music of Rosina, and which are among the special charms of Mme. Sembrich's singing.

Signor Campanari's first number was "Dio possente" from "Faust," and in response to recalls he sang the Toreador song from "Carmen" in a glowing style as it has never before been sung from that same stage. The orchestra, under Anton Seidl, opened the proceedings with the overture to "Marta." One of its most interesting numbers was the arrangement of one of Rubinstein's "Kammenoi Ostrow" pieces, which was played excellently. Signor Bevignani conducted the accompaniments for the singers.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The Seat of War.

From The Philadelphia North American.

It will be noted that our various wars with Spain are waged most vigorously on the Stock Exchange.

The Committee.

From The Washington Post.

Those gentlemen who expect Congress to make quick work of the Cuban question fail to explain how they will drag the matter out of the Committee on Rules.

Columbia's Growth.

From The Chicago News.

Columbia University has 247 more students this year than it had last. Its President also has increased in size so much that he can now be seen from any part of the United States.

Higher Toll and Better Price.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Westmoreland County millers in demanding increased toll are probably moved by the fear that the farmer man cannot stand the prosperity incident to the higher price. Of course, there is no danger to the miller who wants more of it as well as the higher price for what he sells.

Nice for the Office Holders.

From The Chicago Post.

Under the old system, it seems, the county has been in the habit of paying officials salaries to recompense them for the time it took them to get rich off the fees. And then it assumed all the obligations incurred by them. All that remained to make the system perfect was for the county to assume the bills for their household expenses, also.

Forbid the Long-Distance Rifle.

From The Rochester Union.

There have been many fatalities among hunters in the Maine woods lately, but they have not been due altogether to mistakes. It is the long-distance rifle that does the business there, as it has done in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and elsewhere. The sportsman ought to be compelled by law to use a gun that will not kill a man at a distance of a mile or two.

Small Death Rate in New Orleans.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

There have been deaths from yellow fever, but the sanitary condition of New Orleans has been such, and its general health so excellent, that, in spite of the fever, the death rate has been well below the average. Pestilence is scarcely the word for a city where there has been less sickness and fewer deaths than usual, and which in these respects can invite comparison with many other American cities.

NUGGETS.

The Perpetual Mystery.

When a woman is particularly pleasant to a man he never knows whether it is because she likes him or does it to torment some man she likes better.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

A New Disturbing Element.

That yellow, purple, and white peace banner may have a quieting effect on the rest of the world, but it is likely to cause a riot among people of aesthetic tastes.—Chicago Record.

Too Late.

An African traveler asserts that "the most effective weapon in warding off a tiger is an umbrella." Isn't it too bad that this information comes too late to help Seth Low?—Chicago Times-Herald.

Extenuation.

"I can tell when my wife buys something she considers extravagant."

"How can you tell?"

"She always explains that she bought it with a five-dollar bill she happened to have tucked away."—Chicago Record.

Fast and Slow.

She—He's fast, I understand.

He—No. Slow.

"You evidently don't know how he spends money."

"Ah, but I know how he pays his debts."—Philadelphia Record.

THE HORSE SHOW.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Now to the horse we doff our haks,
And join in admiration
Of man's best friend, for such he's been
E'er since the world's creation.
He proudly neighs, surrounded by
His sisters and his brothers,
All tracing back their ancestry
To famous sires and mothers.

Although Maud S. sends her regrets,
She's nobly represented,
For at the show her sturdy child
Is highly complimented.
Star Pointer found he could not break
Engagements with some racers,
And sent his son to personate
The king of all the pacers.

From all the land have hither come
The stars of every stable,
And at the Horse Show each expects
To wear a winner's label.
From equine aristocracy
On down to beast of burden,
Each shines as model of a class,
And each deserves a guerdon.

The nags that never take the dust
While o'er the roads they're speeding,
Are there arrayed in all their pride,
And show their careful breeding.
High steppers there display their skill,
O'er hurdles some go bounding;
Upon the track the racers' feet
A wild tattoo are sounding.

And there are seen the firemen's pets
The White Wings' medal winners,
And f

BAD OUTLOOK IN THE EAST

Disquieting Symptoms Caused by Strained Relations Between the Porte and Bulgaria.

PORTE READY FOR TROUBLE

One Hundred Thousand Turkish Soldiers Encamped on the Bulgarian Frontier, Prepared for the Commencement of Hostilities.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The usually well-informed correspondent of The Times at Vienna says:

"The final treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece has not yet been signed, and the negotiations of the powers with respect to autonomy for Crete have hardly emerged from the initial stage, when already there are disquieting symptoms in the Balkans. The relations between Bulgaria and the Porte are strained.

"The Sultan is preparing for all eventualities, and 100,000 Turkish soldiers are encamped on the Bulgarian frontier, armed with Mausers and amply provided with horses and guns. Servia, of course, would be implicated in any complications in connection with Macedonia, while recent accounts from Albania report signs of growing unrest. On the whole, the outlook in the East is in no wise reassuring."

AUSTRIA AND THE PORTE.

The Former's Ambassador Threatens to Leave Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14.—Baron de Calice, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Porte, has demanded the dismissal of the Vali of Adana, Asia Minor, and of the Mutessarif of Mersina, the port of Adana, the two officials responsible or the recent indignity to the Austrian merchant Brazzafolli, agent at Mersina of the Austrian Lloyd Steamship Company. He has also demanded a salute to the Austrian flag.

In the event of a failure to comply with both demands Baron de Calice will quit Constantinople on Thursday next.

TO KEEP TURKEY WEAK.

Two Recent Acts Indicating the Policy of Russia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14.—In connection with the announcement just made by the Russian Embassy to the Turkish Government that Russia will demand the unpaid arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity if the Porte applies any part of the Greek war indemnity to an increase of Turkish armaments, it is pointed out that when, some time ago, Gen. Brialmont submitted to the Porte plans for arming the forts at the entrance of the Bosphorus, Russia intimated that she would consider this a hostile act. In deference to the intimation then given the Porte abandoned the Bosphorus scheme.

Russia's attitude with respect to the present plans for reorganizing the Turkish Navy is considered here a logical result of her recent policy to keep Turkey weak.

GERMAN DIPLOMATIC CHANGE.

An Officer Recalled from Paris Owing to the Dreyfus Case.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"A high officer informs me that the recent recall of Col. Schwarzkappen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Paris, has vital significance. It was due to the direct intervention of Emperor William in order to lessen an increasingly dangerous situation, Col. Schwarzkappen being the person who negotiated the purchase of the secret documents which led to the condemnation of Capt. Dreyfus." To the condemnation of Capt. Dreyfus."

THE MAASDAM AT PLYMOUTH.

Disabled Dutch Steamer Reaches Port Without Assistance.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Dutch steamer Maasdam, from Rotterdam for New York, before reported returning to Plymouth with her machinery disabled, has arrived there without assistance. On Nov. 7 the high pressure and low pressure cylinders of the fore engine broke, smashing the crank shaft, shaft frame, and foundations.

The explosion of the Maasdam's cylinders occurred in a heavy gale. On Nov. 9 she met the steamer Maria Eliza, which tried to take her in tow, but the hawsers broke. The Maasdam then got her aft engine working under easy steam, and on Nov. 10 proceeded alone.

When she reached the port of Plymouth her after engine broke down just as she got inside the breakwater. The vessel anchored and the passengers were taken off. They will leave for New York by the next steamer, which sails on Thursday. Most of the cabin passengers are Americans.

The Kaiser a Great Nimrod.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Berlin says: "Emperor William made the highest shooting record in a battue on the estate of Prince Lichnowski at Kuchelna. The party killed 4,241 pheasants, of which the Emperor shot 1,224, which was an average of five per minute during shooting time."

Indian Tribesmen Repulsed.

SIMLA, Nov. 14.—According to official dispatches from the front a foraging party under Major Dorrien had an engagement with a large body of tribesmen yesterday. The latter were repulsed, but Capt. Bowman, Major Money, and four privates were wounded.

Filibusters Land in Cuba.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 14.—Three passengers on the steamer Mascotte, just in at Port Tampa from Cuba, report the successful landing of the last filibustering expedition. They were members of the filibustering party, but refuse to give any details.

The Composer Verdi's Wife Dead.

ROME, Nov. 14.—Signora Verdi, wife of the celebrater composer, Giuseppe Verdi, who was in her eighty-fourth year, is dead.

Damage by Frost in Argentina.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A dispatch to The Times from Buenos Ayres says that frost has damaged the harvest in the Argentine Republic at least 10 per cent.

Big Harvest in Chile.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The correspondent of The Times at Valparaiso, Chile, says that the harvest of cereals will be a third greater than it was last year, while crops of all kinds promise above the average.

St. John's German Church Dedication.

The three days' dedicatory service at St. John's German Evangelical Church, on Eighty-fourth Street and Sixteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, began yesterday. At the morning service the Rev. F. W. Oswald, President of the New York Conference and rector of the Evangelical Church of St. John's in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, preached the dedication sermon. The Rev. Lewis Happ, the pastor, gave a brief outline of the history of the parish. The music was under the direction of Prof. Frederick Hirschfeld. At the evening service the Rev. F. Bosch of St. John's Church, South Brooklyn, read the liturgy, and the Rev. E. C. J. Kraeling of Lutheran Zion's Church, Brooklyn, preached the sermon. Frederick Steinbuch sang a baritone solo. This evening a special musical service will be rendered.

To Lecture on Henry George.

Prof. Gunton will lecture Wednesday evening in Assembly Hall, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street on "Henry George, Economist and Reformer."

Brakeman Instantly Killed.

John Bartoli, thirty-five years old, of 53 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, employed as a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, fell from a moving train yesterday and was instantly killed. The body was removed to the Morgue.

GOLD IN PLENTY THERE.

Miner from the Klondike Says the Diggings There Offer a Good Chance of Fortune to All.

A short, stout man with a grizzly mustache and wearing a huge overcoat of sea-otter fur was a conspicuous figure in the lobby of the Hoffman House last night. He registered as "A. Buckley, Dawson City, Klondike," and the fact that he hailed from the land of gold caused him to be besieged with questions from those whose attention was attracted by his unusual costume.

Mr. Buckley left the Klondike country three months ago. He went there in 1892, and expects to go back next Spring. Asked about the rigors of the climate there, he said: "It's not so bad for a man who knows how to rough it. True, the temperature sometimes descends to 40° or 50° below zero, but luckily the wind hardly ever blows when it's so cold, and if you have warm clothing you don't mind it. Besides, the bad weather doesn't last long. It hardly begins until after Christmas and it's over by April or May."

Mr. Buckley says he has spend his life in the mining business, having dug for gold and silver in California, Nevada, Idaho and Montana, and he thinks the difficulties of the Klondike region are exaggerated.

"I went there as one of a party of three from Seattle in the spring of '92," he said. "That was before the Klondike was discovered, and our objective point was Forty Mile Creek, then the highest mining settlement on the Yukon. At Dyea we hired Indians to pack out outfits over the pass. That was in April, and we got out without any special trouble. It was slow work, but we encountered no more hardships than an old miner would expect on any prospecting trip in a cold country. The tales you hear of the horrors of the pass come from tenderfeet. They are new to the business, know nothing about packing, and are in a hurry to get to the diggings. The troubles they have are chiefly due to their ignorance, inexperience, and haste; the country is not to blame.

"Once over the pass, the rest was easy. We bought a boat from some Indians, loaded our outfits on her, and floated down the Yukon. The current runs at the rate of four or five miles an hour, so we didn't have to row a stroke, and as the nights were almost as bright as day at that season there was no occasion for stopping unless we felt inclined."

Most of the next five years Mr. Buckley spent at Forty-Mile Post and the gold diggings up and down the Yukon from that point. He was able to get $40 or $50 a day out of his claim there, he said, and thought he was doing so well that when the reports of fabulous strikes came from the Klondike he refused to go there.

"I might have had my million now, if I had," he said. "But the truth was we didn't believe the stories. When men came back and told about gravel that returned out from $100 to $500 to the pan we laughed at them.

Later Mr. Buckley went to the Klondike diggings, where he says he saw more gold than he ever saw anywhere else. "A thousand dollars there is like a nickel here," was the way he expressed it. He does not think the richness of the deposits in that region has been exaggerated. There are stories of rich creeks and gulches besides the Klondike waiting to be developed, he says, and every man who goes properly equipped will have a chance to make a strike of some kind."

STEFFER CAME TO GRIEF.

He Shot Gulls in the East River and Was Arrested.

If Alexander Steffer of 267 Second Avenue was ignorant of the game laws yesterday, he had a good chance to learn something about them last night while locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station.

Steffer is a carpente, forty-five years old, and he concluded yesterday that it would be great fun to go gunning for sea gulls in the East River, near Ward's Island. He hired a rowboat and was soon blazing away at these scavenger birds, it being against the law to shoot them within three miles of shore.

Steffer is a carpenter, forty-five years old, the same thing before, and as the showers of shot fell on Ward's Island, endangering dwellers there, the authorities had complained to the police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, and yesterday a look-out was kept for gunners.

Several flocks of seagulls circled over the water yesterday, and Steffer was banging away at them as fast as his breech-loader would shoot, until it fairly rained shot on that part of Ward's Island opposite East One Hundred and Sixth Street.

No gulls fell, though, under the Swede's bombardment, but he almost fell overboard when Police Launch No. 3 ran into his rowboat, and he was made a prisoner by Roundsman Lewis.

His boat was towed ashore, and he was locked up, very much crestfallen.

THE UNION READY TO FIGHT.

A Contest Seems to be Brewing in the Sheet Metal Trade.

A secret circular has just been sent out to the trade by a committee of the Association of Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers in regard to the recent successful fight of the union, skylight and cornice makers to get an advance of wages.

The circular, which suggests a meeting of men interested in sheet metal for roofing, cornices, skylights, corrugated ironwork, and all sheet metal work used in the construction of buildings, says that "The object is to controvert the dictatorial spirit evinced by some employes, encouraged and strengthened by the thoroughness of their organization, governed and guided, 'not wholly by the thoughtful and intelligent, skillful mechanics, and also to further the interests of the sheet metal trades, and to promote harmony and a better understanding between employes and employer."

The names of the committeemen appended to the circular are Charles T. Gallaway, George F. Werner, John Morrow, James Smith, James Kennedy, and George Hayes.

The Master Workman of the Cornice and Skylight Makers' Assembly said that the object of the employers' circular was to fight the union, but the men were not afraid, as they did not believe the employers would ever come to an understanding on account of the jealousies that existed among them. Even if the employers did come to an agreement to fight the union, the latter was fully prepared, and was able to stand a long lock-out.

Official Vote of Pennsylvania.

The official totals of the election held in Pennsylvania Nov. 2, as computed at the State Department in Harrisburg, are: For State Treasurer—Beacom, Rep., 372,448; Brown, Dem., 242,731; Swallow, Proh., 118,969; Thomas, Soc., 9,152; Steelsmith, Liberty, 623; Thompson, Ind., 15,135; scattering, 81.

For Auditor General—McCauley, Rep., 412,652; Ritter, Dem., 268,341; Lathrope, Proh., 58,876; Barnes, Soc., 5,048; Hogan, Liberty, 842; scattering, 89.

A NEW JERSEY GAME PRESERVE.

Hunters Licensed for $2, with Dinner and Cider Thrown In.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 14.—Instead of posting his farm with "No trespassing" signs, David Ewan, a farmer living near Burlington, has evolved a novel scheme which is very popular with the gunners. When the shooting season opened last week Mr. Ewan announced to the sportsmen that if they wanted to hunt on his property they must pay $2 a day for the privilege, but he said that for the $2 he would give them a turkey dinner, stabling their horses, and unlimited privileges in his cider cellar.

A few of the sportsmen objected and asked the farmer why he had departed from his old custom of leaving his farm free for all. The farmer said: "Well, most of my neighbors shut you out altogether, and you usually gun on my land at my expense, having lots of fun. Now I simply propose that you shall continue to have lots of fun, but at your own expense instead of mine."

As Mr. Ewan's farm affords one of the best hunting grounds in New Jersey, the sportsmen were quite willing to pay the $2, especially because of the extras which that price gave them. Now the old Ewan homestead sounds with the merriment of the hunters every day, for the hospitality of the owner is far famed. Mr. Ewan says that from a financial standpoint the plan is a big success.

KIRK RELEASED ON BAIL

Deep Mystery Surrounds His Shooting of R. R. Mandelbaum on Saturday Night.

WOUNDED MAN MAY RECOVER

There Had Been Serious Quarrels Between Them Lately—Gay and Fantastic Attire in a Police Station Cell.

Much mystery and a pervading silence enveloped yesterday the shooting of Richard R. Mandelbaum by J. Waldere Kirk at the Gerard Hotel, in West Forty-fourth Street, where both men live. The facts in the case that could be learned are that about 11 o'clock on Saturday night Mandelbaum went to his room on the seventh floor of the hotel, failed to find his wife there, and after asking a question or two of the hallboy and receiving no answer, descended to the fifth floor and knocked at the door of Kirk's room.

The door has a ground glass panel from three feet above the floor to the top, and was locked. Mandelbaum tried it, knocked, and when asked who he was gave his name and demanded admission. There was a brief, excited interchange of demands, refusals, and threats, and then Kirk began to fire through the glass with a revolver. The light in the hall showed Mandelbaum's outline plainly. Mandelbaum seems to have continued his efforts to enter until he had been shot twice.

The revolver used is of .38 calibre. One bullet struck Mandelbaum in the left breast, nearly under the arm, and is supposed to have imbedded itself in the muscles. Another entered his left groin and went nearly through his body. It was cut out yesterday. The police theory is that the second and fourth shots took effect. Of the others one went through the transom over the door, another struck a marble slab in the hall and glanced through a window, and still another lodged in the wall.

With the help of a hallboy Mandelbaum walked to the elevator and went up to his own room. Dr. E. Webster Davis of 153 West Forty-fourth Street was called to attend him. Kirk seems to have waited in his room a few minutes. When the night clerk ran up stairs he met Kirk going down, fully dressed. Of the two men in the affray Kirk seemed to be much the more frightened. He lingered in the hotel office a short time talking to the clerk. Roundsman Paulding, who had been told of the shooting, arrested him and took him to the West Forty-Seventh Street Station.

Kirk's Giddy Raiment.

There Capt. Schmittberger and the Sergeant stared in astonishment at their prisoner. He wore a high silk hat, a long black frock coat, yellow satin waistcoat, and trousers with wide black and white stripes. His gaiters matched the trousers and enveloped patent leather shoes. His scarf was of brilliant scarlet, with an immense pearl pin. His revolver was also of the latest and most fashionable make. In this costume the captive gave his "pedigree" and was led to a cell, where he immediately began to send messages for lawyers, blankets, pillows, and friends. When he was searched $198 was found in his pocket.

Mr. Kirk came here from the West several months ago, having caused a commotion in various provincial towns, with the avowed purpose of becoming the glass of fashion and the mold of form for this community. The newspapers—the dull season being then on—advertised and discussed him a few days for the amusement of the public. Then people became interested in some other show and forgot Mr. Kirk. Knowing this, Capt. Schmidtberger was skeptical about the shooting and disposed to regard it as a new scheme to gain notoriety, for Mr. Kirk, who was nervous and apparently silly, did not impress the experienced officer as a man who would be likely to shoot anybody. The Captain warned Kirk of his right to be silent, and the prisoner after that would say nothing of the affray.

On investigation, however, Capt. Schmittberger found that the shooting had actually occurred, although he was not entirely satisfied about it until he saw Mandelbaum's wounds.

Emanuel Friend, the lawyer, was called up by telephone at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and he appeared for Kirk when he was arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich in the West Side Police Court at 9:30 o'clock. Mr. Kirk appeared to be somewhat embarrassed because circumstances forbade him from assuming his police court morning costume. He was further troubled by the fact that his head, upon which there was a slight abrasion, was done up in an ordinary white bandage instead of something entirely new, striking, and ornate in the way of bandages. He gave Capt. Schmittberger to understand that he had received the abrasion from Mandelbaum, whom he had shot in self-defense, but he refused to make any statement in court. He wore his costume of the night before, and had recovered his "nerve" and hauteur.

Max Schwartz Furnishes Bail.

A certificate from Dr. Davis was read. It said that Mandelbaum was unable to appear, and that the doctor was unable to say whether the wounds would result fatally. Kirk was held in $2,500 bail, and was sent back to a cell. The amount was first fixed at $3,000, but was reduced on the urgent plea of Mr. Friend. There was much scouring around for a bondsman. Mr. Kirk offered cash bail, and said if it was any day but Sunday he could get $1,000,000. About 3 o'clock Max Schwartz of "Liberty Hall" appeared and gave bond for him. Mr. Schwartz has given bond for many people. He said he did not know Mr. Kirk, but went on his bond "to oblige a friend."

The prisoner then drove in a hansom to the hotel, where he retired to his room with his lawyer and several friends. He refused to make any statement.

Mandelbaum was reported as doing well. Dr. Davis called in consultation Dr. Robert H. M. Dawbarn of 105 West Seventy-fourth Street. They extracted one bullet, but left the other undisturbed. Both thought the patient likely to recover, unless complications develop or there is some internal injury which is not yet indicated. The patient was cool. Coroner Dobbs called on him at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and was compelled to show his badge and demand admission officially.

Mandelbaum was flippant to the Coroner, refused to tell anything, and, with a laugh, said he had no notion of dying. He is about thirty-five years old, and is a cigar drummer, formerly of San Francisco and Denver, intimately known in sporting and theatrical circles. He and Kirk have had several fights recently, in one of which Kirk's face was beaten badly.

Nobody who would tell seems to know where Mrs. Mandelbaum was when the shooting occurred, but yesterday she was with her husband, and apparently very solicitous about his condition. She is a handsome woman, a brunette, and about twenty-eight years old. She says she does not know what caused the shooting.

Niagara Power for Buffalo.

From The Buffalo Enquirer.

A year ago this month the first installment of Niagara power was received in Buffalo, and the event was made the subject of a congratulatory banquet later at the Ellicott Club, attended by distinguished electricians from all over the country. By dint of fair promises made at that dinner an extension of time was granted for the construction of transmission lines and distributing conduits for the benefit of the manufacturing interests of the city which seek to reap the benefits of cheaper power. The work of construction is now nearly completed, so that again fair promises are made that by the first of the next year 10,000 horse power will be ready for delivery to the manufactories of Buffalo. The power has been a long time in reaching realization, but plausible reasons have been given for the delays.

A Canadian Marine Militia.

From The Ottawa (Canada) Free Press.

The reported movement at Kingston for the formation of a marine militia may or may not be attributed to the Yantic incident. But it does not seem very generally known that the Militia and Defense act provides for a marine militia to be raised under conditions similar to those governing the land forces and composed of seamen, sailors, and persons whose usual occupation is upon any steam or sailing craft navigating the waters of Canada. In a country which possesses so large a body of yachtsmen and others familiar with aquatic sports there would be no difficulty in obtaining the men. And a naval militia would not be any violation of the treaty of 1818 either in letter or spirit.

GEORGE BLAIR DENOUNCED.

Central Labor Union Calls Him a Traitor After a Contest That Was Almost a Riot.

The Central Labor Union had a lively time yesterday afternoon after a committee had reported on charges against George Blair, a labor agitator, and now a box manufacturer.

Delegate Fitzgerald of the marble workers has a job on the new Harlem Bridge, and he had also acted on a Central Labor Union committee to investigate prison labor. Blair, it was charged, had written three letters to the Bridge Commissioners, asking whether Fitzgerald was employed by them, and whether he could, as an employe, act on a labor committee. The object of these letters, it was said, was to have Fitzgerald discharged from his place.

Delegate Daly of the investigating committee said they had shown the three letters, one of which was signed by "George Ware," to experts, who pronounced them to be all in the same handwriting. Blair, Delegate Daly continued, admitted having written one of the letters; another he attributed to his clerk, and as to the third he disclaimed having written it or knowing anything about it.

Delegate Friday of the outside clothing salesmen, who belongs to the Workingmen's Political League, as does Blair, jumped up with the words, "The report exonerates Blair, so let the matter drop."

"On the contrary," ejaculated George Warner, "it fastens the blame upon him."

"Oh, you're shooting off your mouth because you come from the gashouse district," retorted Friday, shaking his finger at Warner. "It's all very well to vent one's spleen upon a man against whom you have a grudge."

"This is a malicious lie!" cried Warner. "I don't know Blair, and never saw him in my life."

"Blair is exonerated!" shouted Friday, and at this hisses and groans arose from the body of the hall. This nettled Friday, and he screamed, as he pointed his finger at those delegates whom he had noticed hissing: "I'll see you later. And you, and you."

"Will you see us all together or one at a time?" asked a delegate, and he added: "I'll go out with you any time you say."

Warner again denied that he bore any grudge or malice against Blair, and at one time the excitement was so high that several of the delegates nearly came to blows. Finally the anti-Blair men won, and a resolution was adopted denouncing George Blair as a traitor to the cause of organized labor.

SPOKANE'S MAYOR ARRESTED.

Prominent Citizens Accused of Violation of the Banking Law.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 14.—Postmaster Mallon has caused the arrest of Mayor Olmsted, A. A. Newberry, E. B. Hyde and D. F. Wetzel, prominent citizens. They were officers and directors of the defunct Citizens' National Bank, which failed with a deposit of $8,110 of Post Office money.

As the bank was not a United States depository, the loss falls upon Postmaster Mallon and his bondsmen. He charges the defendants with knowledge that the bank was insolvent when his deposit was taken.

A JERSEY DOG'S LONG FAST.

Locked Up While Under the Spell of Westwood Band Music.

WESTWOOD, N. J., Nov. 14.—Last Monday evening the local cornet band practiced in the house of the Continental Hook and Ladder Company. They left about midnight. The house was not opened again until last night, when Aaron Tuers went to the house to open it for a meeting. He found there a bull dog belonging to A. C. Brackett. The dog was almost dead from lack of food.

The animal is supposed to have gone into the building while the band was playing. In his efforts to get out he had scratched the doors and had torn to shreds the lower parts of the costly gold lettered curtains on the windows.

TWO STOWAWAYS LANDED.

One Held—Born at Sea and Doesn't Know His Nationality.

There were two stowaways on the American Line steamship St. Paul, which arrived Saturday, and they were examined by the Immigration Board of Special Inquiry yesterday. One, Louis N. Martin, a seaman, forty-seven years old, who has a family in Flushing, was discharged because he was an American citizen.

The law for aliens differs in that an alien stowaway is subject to a fine of $10, and in the event of his being unable to pay, the steamship is liable for the fine or his deportation.

The other stowaway was David J. Williams, twenty-six years old, a boxmaker, who has a brother in Elizabeth, N. J. David did not know of what nationality he was. He was born at sea, under the constellation of the Southern Cross, he told the board, and did not know what flag the ship flew, nor did he know whether or not his father was an American citizen.

Duly careful to avoid international complications, the board adjourned without arriving at a decision in the Williams case, and the brother of the stowaway may be called upon to throw light on the question of citizenship.

MAN AND WIFE ARRESTED.

Charged with Mortgaging Furniture They Did Not Own.

Charles E. Bennett and his wife, Mary Lavinia Bennett, were locked up in the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, last night, charged with grand larceny. The story of the couple's alleged depredations would indicate that they made a comfortable living by the simple device of buying some furniture on the installment plan.

They were captured in Southold, L. I., by Detective Sergeant Conners of the Central Office in Brooklyn, who had had a weary chase over half the island. The charge against them is that about a year ago they bought some furniture on the installment plan from J. Michaels of Smith Street. Mr. Michaels took a first mortgage on the property. Then, it is alleged, the Bennetts got a loan on the furniture from the People's Loan Company, of the Arbuckle Building, giving the company a mortgage. The Bennetts then moved, and after getting settled, mortgaged the furniture again, this time to the Brooklyn Loan Company of Fulton Street and Red Hook Lane.

This performance, the police say, was repeated again and again, and the detectives claim to have the names of six loan companies, besides those already mentioned, which have advanced cash on the furniture. The property, of course, belongs to Michaels. When the police, on information given to Michaels, began to track the couple, they traced them to various places in Brooklyn, and finally got to 261 Seventeenth Street just after the Bennetts had moved, taking their furniture Klondike with them. The search was again taken up, and they were tracked to Hempstead and other places on Long Island, and finally to Southold.

YELLOW FEVER AND CONGRESS.

Proposition for a Commission of Bacteriologists to Go to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Drs. S. R. Oliphant, President of the Louisiana State Board of Health; Samuel H. Durgin of Boston, and A. H. Doty of New York are in the city.

They are members of the committee appointed at the recent meeting of the American Public Health Association in Philadelphia to urge the President to recommend to Congress the appointment of a commission of expert bacteriologists to visit Havana and make a thorough study of the cause, treatment, and means for the prevention of yellow fever.

The committee will wait on the President to-morrow.

A Wilkesbarre Man Missing.

NEWARK, Nov. 14.—A hundred or more friends of Ignatz Freeman of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who disappeared a few days ago from the home of friends in this city, to-day made a thorough search of the Roseville section of this city and of the lower end of East Orange. The searchers were on horseback, on wheels, and on foot, and were aided by several mounted policemen, but their efforts were fruitless. Freeman suffered from insomnia, and was in this city for treatment by a specialist.

Horses Burned to Death.

A one-story frame stable at 179 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, owned by James Lane of 21 Crawford Street, was destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Six horses were burned to death. Five of them were owned by Lane and one by S. R. Bell of Rutherford. The loss is $3,000, which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

RAPID TRANSIT FAVORED

Progressive Democratic League Adopts Resolutions Calling for Prompt Action.

WANTS MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

The Building of the Underground Road, It Is Urged, Would Employ Thousands of Men and Increase the City's Prosperity.

The Tammany wing of the Progressive Democratic League held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at Flannery's Hall, Hudson and Leroy Streets. Assemblyman-elect James Oliver, who had a walk-over in the Second Assembly District, looked extremely happy. Several of the other delegates who had fought for Tammany also looked pleased in expectation of comfortable jobs when the tiger shall again fasten his claws upon the metropolis.

On one thing all were agreed, and that was that the work of rapid transit should be begun as speedily as possible. W. H. Walker offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Progressive Democratic League of Greater New York do hereby indorse the report of Commissioners A. D. Williams, John S. Smith, and G. W. Young, commissioners appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to pass upon the feasibility, desirability, and advisability of the construction and operation of the railroad approved by the Rapid Transit Commissioners, as this is in entire harmony with the constitution of the Progressive Democratic League of Greater New York, which favors municipal ownership and operation of franchises. As it is now an established fact that the promises of good times and prosperity made by Mark Hanna and his followers to the people were but a mockery, delusion, and a snare, therefore we have to base our expectations on local and Democratic enterprises, so that we urge the adoption of the report referred to, as it will be the means of employing in the neighborhood of 50,000 mechanics and laborers, and will consequently contribute largely to the prosperity and welfare of our great city."

Mr. Walker, in speaking to his resolution, said that the sixty organizations composing the league had already indorsed the principle of municipal ownership and operation of franchises, and that in every one of the organizations there were men who were going about in search of employment.

Mr. Oliver remarked that efforts had been made by private corporations to build a rapid-transit road. The Arcade Railroad Company spent much money to secure the necessary legislation, but the courts decided that the charter was unconstitutional, although the money was ready to carry on the enterprise. Mr. Oliver was in favor of the municipal ownership of the proposed road. He hoped that the work would soon be begun and completed, and then rents of tenements would be reduced as they became less crowded.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

John McGuire introduced resolutions calling upon Mayor-elect Van Wyck to appoint only tried Democrats to office, but they were stoutly opposed by Mr. Oliver. He moved to table the resolutions until a fuller meeting could be held, as there were no delegates from Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties present.

Mr. Dooner wanted to have the resolutions adopted at once. A wrangle ensued, and the motion to table was lost. Then Mr. Oliver again fought for time, and moved that the resolutions be referred to the Good and Welfare Committee, to be reported upon at the next meeting. He said: "You do not want to keep out those Democrats who did not agree with us, and this proposed action of yours is mere childishness. We will want these Democrats next year, and we will want them badly in 1900. Let us not be in any hurry to pound friends, and friends whom we shall need."

Mr. McGuire finally consented to allow the resolutions to lie over.

The league will meet again next Sunday.

A NORTHERN PACIFIC SCHEME.

Vice President Lamont Negotiating for Property in Tacoma.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 14.—Vice President Daniel S. Lamont of the Northern Pacific Railway is here negotiating with Manager Anderson and Director Foulkes of Philadelphia for the purchase by the Northern Pacific of a controlling interest in the Tacoma Land Company. The railroad originally held 51 per cent. of the land company's stock, but several years ago a new stock issue was made, and the railroad did not purchase the shares allotted it. The land company owns the unsold portion of the Tacoma town site, besides valuable improver property. Its holdings include a large acreage suitable for platting, the Tacoma and Olympia Hotels, and, most important of all, 400 acres of tide flats running across the water front which the railroads will need soon for terminal purposes.

Early this year it became known that the Philadelphia men in control were negotiating to sell the land company's stock to President Hill of the Great Northern Railway. The Northern Pacific immediately interposed objections and compelled the land company to remove its offices from the Northern Pacific Building here. Nothing came of the negotiations with the Great Northern, and it is believed that Mr. Lamont will complete the purchase soon after his return to New York. In that event the land company's property will be managed by the Northern Pacific's land department, of which Mr. Lamont has become the active head.

COTTON SHIPMENTS TO JAPAN.

The Great Northern Railroad Carrying Half This Year's Exports.

SEATTLE, Nov. 14.—James H. Hill, President of the Great Northern, has made a good stroke in the cotton exporting traffic. Backed by the Japan Steamship Company's Seattle-Yokohama line, he has been able to make rates from Texas and Louisiana to Osaka and Kobe, Japan, by which he has captured fully half the probable business of the season of 1897-8.

There are at present on the road between Seattle and St. Paul, 300 cars loaded with raw cotton, or nearly 20,000 bales.

When the steamship Rio-Jun-Maru sails from Seattle Wednesday with 7,000 bales, the company will have handled 16,000 bales altogether this season. This, added to that on the way here, makes a total of nearly 36,000 bales, which is more than half the amount of Japan's total importations from the United States for the year ending Aug. 31, 1897, as taken from Government statistics.

PRAISES GEORGE IN THE PULPIT.

Dr. Alsop of Brooklyn Preaches on the Single Tax Theory.

The Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, rector of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, preached a sermon last night on Henry George's death and declared himself a believer in the single tax, although he declared that he did not believe in taking the full rent by taxation. He said that the diagnosis of the sickness of modern civilization made in "Progress and Poverty" was in the main correct. The text of his sermon was, "He that loseth his life for My sake shall find it."

Dr. Alsop then explained how George's method of taxation was receiving the support of many who did not believe in his philosophy, showing that it was not necessary to accept his belief in the efficacy of the theory to do away with extremes of wealth and poverty in order to believe that the single tax on land values was the surest and fairest of taxes.

"Whatever we may think of his theories," he continued, "we cannot withhold our admiration from the man. His heart beat in quick sympathy with those who were down, with the outcast, with the ragged, with the lost, with even the depraved. With travail of mind he wrought in their behalf. He devoted himself to their cause with a splendid devotion. There was something almost sublime in the answer he gave to one of his friends, who besought him not to accept the nomination for Mayor, because his health was not sufficiently strong to bear the stress of the canvass. His answer to the warning voice was, 'I live to advance this cause, and if it takes my health or life, and that is needed, I am ready.' That is the kind of men heroes are made of. That is the kind of stuff we look for in martyrs."

DR. HARRISON ALLEN DEAD.

Emeritus Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the Pennsylvania University Medical School.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—Dr. Harrison Allen, Emeritus Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, died suddenly to-day of what is believed to have been heart disease.

About 2 o'clock he dined with his family and was in a cheerful mood. Before the meal was finished, however, he went to lie down in another room. Later he called for his wife and was assisted up stairs. He expired soon afterward. About a year ago Dr. Allen was operated on for appendicitis.

Dr. Allen was born in this city in 1841. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1861, and soon after entered the regular army. He was stationed at Washington. In 1865 Dr. Allen, then only twenty-four years old, was called to the chair of Camparative Anatomy and Zoology in the Medical School of Pennsylvania University, and he held that post until May, 1895. He was the author of numerous monographs, papers, and books on many phases of medicine.

At the Columbian Exposition Dr. Allen was one of the judges on anthropology. He was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Natural History Society of Boston, Pathological Society of Philadelphia, Biological Society of Washington, Philadelphia County Medical Society, American Laryngology Association, Neurology Society of Philadelphia, Historical Society of Texas, and the American Association of Anatomy.

He was the correspondent of the Society of Natural Sciences of Chile, Corresponding Secretary of the Academy of Natural Sciences in 1868, Vice President of the Pathological Society in 1877, President of the American Laryngology Association in 1886, and President of the American Association of Anatomy in 1891-3.

He visited Europe in 1878 and 1890 as delegate to the International Medical Congress at Berlin.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Mrs. Jennie E. Sweetser.

Mrs. Jennie E. Sweetser, wife of George D. Sweetser, died at her home, 148 West Seventy-second Street, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. She had been confined to her bed for about two weeks with stomach trouble.

Mrs. Sweetser's maiden name was Jennie E. Johnson, and her father, the late Davis Johnson, was connected with the old Phoenix Bank in this city. She was born in New York about seventy-two years ago. She married a Mr. Bingham when a young woman, and some time afterward was left a widow. In 1864 she married George D. Sweetser, then engaged with J. Howard Sweetser, his cousin, in the dry goods jobbing business. They later started the well-known firm of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co.

The funeral will be at her late home at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the burial at Greenwood Cemetery immediately afterward.

John Mitchell.

John Mitchell died on Saturday morning of heart failure at his home, 593 Tenth Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Mitchell was born in Galway, Ireland, June 15, 1839, and came to America with his parents when but a boy. After receiving his education in the public schools he engaged in the hotel business, in which he continued to the time of his death. He was well known in politics, having been a Democratic district leader in the Sixth Ward, this city, for a number of years. Funeral services will be held to-morrow morning in St. Thomas Aquinas's Roman Catholic Church, Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street. The Rev. Father James Donohue will officiate. The burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Mrs. Maria C. Le Fevre.

Mrs. Maria C. Le Fevre died Saturday morning of heart failure after a lingering illness, at her home, 284 Ninth Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Ulster County August 14, 1848, and came to Brooklyn twenty-seven years ago. Mrs. Le Fevre was an active member of the King's Daughters and had held a number of offices in that organization. Funeral services will be held this evening. The Rev. Dr. Hull, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist Church, Fifteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, will officiate. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery to-morrow morning.

Mrs. Marion Levy.

Mrs. Marion Levy, wife of A. S. Levy, died on Saturday morning of heart failure at her home, 111 First Place, Brooklyn. Mrs. Levy was born in this city in 1857, and went to Brooklyn a number of years ago. She was a member of the Hebrew Benevolent Society and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Funeral services will be held this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Taubenhaus of the State Street Synagogue will officiate. One daughter, Miss Bella Levy, survives her. Burial will be in the family plot, Washington Cemetery, this afternoon.

Lillian Foster.

Lillian Foster, daughter of the late Prof. Robert Foster, died on Friday morning of heart failure at her home, 290 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. Miss Foster was for nine years a teacher of languages in the Adelphi Academy. Funeral services will be held at the house this afternoon. The Rev. John W. Chadwick, rector of the Second Unitarian Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. T. J. Valentine, will officiate. Miss Foster is survived by her mother and three sisters. The burial will be in the family plot in Friends' Cemetery, Prospect Park.

Robert Tindale.

Robert Tindale, a retired undertaker, who had been in business in the city for nearly fifteen years, died Saturday, after a long illness, at his home, 116 East Seventy-first Street. He was born in Yorkshire, England, and was fifty-six years old. He is survived by three sons and three daughters. Mr. Tindale was a prominent Mason, a member of Hope Lodge and Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine. He also was a member of Morton Commandery, Knights Templars.

**Edward Mart

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS,
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GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
57 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Baltimore Belt Railroad Company's
5 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of 1890-1990.

The Receivers of the BALTIMORE and OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY having announced that they are unable to pay the Coupons of the abovementioned bonds, due this day, we deem it important for the bondholders that steps should be taken promptly for the protection of their interests by securing a control of their bonds.

We therefore request the holders to deposit their bonds without delay, receiving in exchange therefor negotiable certificates to be issued under the terms of an agreement bearing this date, copies of which may be had at our respective offices.

Whilst default may not be of long continuance, prompt action is desirable. In order that we may know to what extent we may represent the bondholders, bonds should be deposited with us not later than December 1st, 1897.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. will receive deposit of the bonds in London.

November 1st, 1897.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY,
New York and Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS,
Baltimore.

The Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Company.

A majority of the consolidated mortgage bonds and of the stock of this Company has been deposited under the agreement dated September 18th, 1897, and the certificates of deposit of the Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee, have been listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The Committee has extended the time for the deposit under the agreement of consolidated mortgage bonds and of stock until **November 15th, 1897,** after which time no deposits will be received, save in the discretion of the Committee and upon the payment of a penalty of $50 for each consolidated mortgage bond and of $1.00 for each share of stock.

Dated November 1, 1897.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Chairman.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, November 3, 1897.

To Depositors of Consolidated Mortgage bonds and Preferred and Common stock of the Oregon Improvement Company under the Agreement of Reorganization.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the third installment of the payment required by said Agreement, to wit: twenty-five dollars on each Consolidated Mortgage bond, two dollars and fifty cents on each share of preferred stock, and two dollars on each share of common stock, has been called, payable at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Wall and Nassau Streets, New York, at the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before November 15th, 1897.

Certificates must be presented at the time of payment that the same may be noted thereon.

JOHN J. WATERBURY, Chairman.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

New York, N. Y., November 1, 1897.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Farcel Dispatch Company will be held on the 24th day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the company, at No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from Five Million Dollars, ($5,000,000,) consisting of Fifty Thousand (50,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, to Twelve Million Dollars, ($12,000,000,) to consist of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (120,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each.

[Signed.] EUGENE W. AUSTIN,
BENJAMIN F. CARPENTER,
N. F. THOMPSON,
C. P. LEGGETT.
A majority of the Directors.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C. I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 337, 471, 177, 221, 650, 297, 375, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

H. K. BURRAS. BENNO KLOPFER.

H. K. BURRAS & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1869.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Mills Building, New York.
Telephone, 2171 Cortlandt.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—On Nov. 11, a GRAY GELDING, aged, flea-bitten, 15½ hands high, heel calks on front feet; also BLACK MARE, 8 years, white spot on forehead, off hind leg white, curly tail, fat and heavy, weighing 1,100 pounds. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to their recovery. A. A. STEWART, 1,183 Broadway, sixth floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest rates. Yards, 87th St. and West End Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 32d St. and 10th Av. THOMAS STOKES.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

It is the belief of the bull party in Wall Street that in the week just past the bear movement in stocks culminated. Beyond any doubt the bears met defeat during the week. They were aggressive; they made organized and well-planned raids upon the market. In spite of this, however, prices did not go down. On the contrary, quotations advanced. While eight active stocks declined from closing figures of the previous week, fifty-six advanced; while seven bond issues declined, twenty-nine advanced. Although the market received comparatively little professional support from the bulls, it held its own, sturdily rallying after each raid.

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During this week there will probably be many tests made by both sides to determine the position of the market, the bears to learn whether or not they can continue the campaign for depression, and the bulls to find out whether the time has yet come to endeavor to put the market up. In all likelihood, there will be more aggressiveness on the part of the party desiring a general advance, and a more organized effort to advance prices than there has been for several weeks. New hope has been given the bulls by the inherent strength which the market showed last week.

***

There are also indications that some of the larger financial interests are preparing to enter the market on the bull side—preparing to take hold of stocks again as they did several months ago. These factors, too, will make tests of the market's strength, and much depends upon the results.

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Probably the most significant feature of last week's market was the buying by London. In the face of the weakness early in the week, London bought stocks; in the face of the strength later, London continued to buy; it took few of its profits. The attitude of the foreign financial press toward American securities is more favorable than for some time. New York houses with London connections say their advices from abroad indicate the generally bullish feeling on Americans among European speculators. It still remains to be shown, however, whether or not this recent London buying has been only for speculative accounts—whether London has started in to buy American securities to hold, or whether this London buying is simply a temporary movement, as it has proved many times before, starting suddenly and without apparent specific cause and disappearing as suddenly.

***

The week's dealings in stocks aggregated 1,706,575 shares, an increase of 133,000 shares, as compared with the previous week. Sugar Trust stock figured for nearly a quarter of this amount, the sales reaching the heavy total of 406,393 shares. Despite the large transactions, the net change in the stock was only 1⅞ per cent. Among railroad stocks, the shares of the Granger roads—St. Paul, Burlington, and Rock Island—were foremost in activity. The first named scored a gain of 2¼ per cent., on transactions aggregating 184,458 shares. Burlington made a similar gain, with sales reaching 159,005 shares. Although Rock Island's dealings were the smallest of these three—100,517 shares—its gain was greatest, being 4½ per cent.

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There were dealings in 152 different properties in the week.

***

The bond market was remarkable for the number of issues dealt in, and there were transactions in mortgages which have lain dormant for months. These latter were all of the gilt-edged investment character.

AS VIEWED BY HENRY CLEWS.

"Improvement has come in a natural way.

***

"The despondent and semi-panicky feeling has disappeared and the downward pressure appears to have exhausted its force.

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"But prudent operators do not cheerfully welcome Congress.

***

"It is possible that jingo and silverite orators may raise a breeze.

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"There is a disposition to defer large operations until the temper of Congress is fairly expressed.

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"This does not mean further reaction; but it does mean speculative spirit may be restrained for the next few weeks.

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"Improvement already realized will be permanent.

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"The Cuban sort of scare has been much overdone, and Wall Street has had enough experience in needless depressions for the benefit of the bear side to receive such rumors with a wide margin of discount in the future.

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"There is constant discovery that recent disquieting rumors were inventions or exaggerations.

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"London quotations for American securities and the Paris quotations for Spanish Government 4s are now the best guides to enable our people to form an opinion as to the relations existing between the American and Spanish Governments. During the recent flurry on Wall Street on vague reports, Spanish 4 per cent. bonds remained steady at about 60 on the Paris Bourse, when they might easily have fallen 25 per cent. from that price if there had been any foundation whatever for the rumors circulated here. London's important buying of American securities recently is also evidence that they have not shared in the alarm that a conflict was imminent between America and Spain. The great financiers of London are in closer relation with the European Governments and diplomats than are those of this country, and therefore are not governed so much by the rumors floating in the cities.

***

"Extraordinary Western commercial trade is in prospect from this time forward.

"The farmers are prosperous. They have sold vast volumes of their products at prices far above the average—and they have still more to sell.

***

"Cheap coal sounds bearish. It is not. Producers may have been too sanguine. But think what great benefits come to industries and the railroads from reducing the cost of the production of power.

***

"London during the past week bought thousands of shares of stocks beyond what she sold.

***

"As a natural reaction from the recent heavy decline, our stock market must soon have a fair advance."

"AS THE IRON TRADE GOES."

Is the iron trade drooping? Wall Street has been trying hard to believe discouraging things of that important branch of business—bearing ever in mind the axiom of Jay Gould that "as the iron trade goes so goes the stock market."

***

Here are facts that signify:

"For the first time in over two years every blast furnace at and about Pittsburg is in operation."

THE NEW YORK TIMES in this cheering statement quotes The Pittsburg Dispatch—a local authority that can be depended upon.

Iron output at Pittsburg is far greater than ever before, 10,000 tons of pig iron being now made per day.

There are now thirty furnaces in Allegheny County, whereas when prosperity was here last there were only twenty-six. The completion in July of the last one of the giants at Duquesne has added four more to the number in this district.

But even this fact means more than is apparent. These Duquesne monsters are twice as big as the average furnace, and their output is simply enormous. The capacity of the four is very nearly as great as that of the nine at Bessemer. So it will readily be seen that the output of pig iron to-day in the Pittsburg district is very much greater than it ever was before.

This output is 10,000 tons a day. It is safe to say that never before has it reached 8,000 tons. That means an increase of at least 25 per cent. And the increase is not a fictitious one in any way. It represents the existing state of affairs. Every one of the thirty furnaces is in good order, running steadily, and there is no probability of any one of them shutting down for a long time to come.

The importance of this most gratifying situation can hardly be overestimated. The bare fact that every furnace in the iron centre of America is busy speaks volumes. It is in itself a more convincing proof that good times are here than the lengthiest and most eloquent argument could be.

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the fact that the blast furnace is the key to the situation. The furnace is to steel what the wheat field is to flour. In each case every atom of the latter must come from the former. Busy furnaces mean busy rolling mills, busy foundries, busy sheet mills, busy rail mills, busy nail works—in short, activity in the thousand and one varied industries to which pig iron is a necessity. And Pittsburg's furnaces are busy, every one of them, running night and day to their full capacity.

Nothing approaching this enormous product has ever been reached here or anywhere else in America. At the market price this daily product is worth upward of $100,000. That means $3,000,000 a month, a truly tremendous sum when it is remembered that it represents only the value of the raw material. The finished product into which this pig iron is all converted, and most of it right here in this city, is worth immensely more, how much more it would be impossible even to guess.

There is another phase of the situation that is interesting. Each furnace employs, at a modest estimate, 150 men, counting both the day and night turns. That means 4,500 men with steady, and, in all human probability, reasonably permanent employment. But it also means indirectly very much more than that, for that 10,000 tons daily must be worked into innumerable different forms and shapes, and before it is finished probably more than ten times that 4,500 men have had employment in shaping it to its final use. As was said before, the blast furnace is the key to the situation. And the key is well oiled and turning smoothly and busily, to a greater degree than it ever has before.

THE CHICAGO GAS DEAL.

Says The Chicago Evening Post, in commenting upon the recently closed sale of the McMillin syndicate options to the People's Gas Light and Coke Company and its friends:

"There was never before a deal of the magnitude of the one just closed, carried through successfully in Chicago, in which, as in this one, there was absolutely no hitch in the programme. The capital stock of each company is $1,500,000, or a total of $3,000,000 for the two. This is represented by 30,000 shares of stock of $100 each, and the full 30,000 shares came in. There was not a single share which failed of deposit with the Illinois Trust, which acted as Trustee for the stock in escrow. J. C. Hutchins, attorney for the Illinois Trust, acted as attorney for the shareholders, and he took with him to New York six certificates of 5,000 shares each, made out in his name as attorney. These he turned over to the persons representing the trust, and in exchange there was deposited with correspondents of the Illinois Trust $5,700,000. Of this amount $5,400,000, or $180 a share, will go to the holders of stock in the two companies. The remaining $300,000 will go to Emerson McMillin and his associates for their part in the transaction. No intimation has yet been given as to the intentions of the trust regarding the corporations, the control of which they now hold."

THE ONLY CORRECT GUESS.

The Boston Herald loftily pooh poohs the several theories which have of late been current, explaining the weakness of Sugar Trust. The Herald scorns the idea of any common mortal being able to explain the course of the stock. But The Herald explains it—to its own satisfaction. It says:

"People are still trying to guess the 'combination' of the Sugar 'lock,' and apprehend that if they could guess this, everything else would be opened to them. They observed that Washington houses were selling Sugar, and so thought that some unfavorable decision regarding countervailing duties was coming.

"Then some one theorized that Sugar was being used to weaken the general list in aid of purchases of stocks against the second important advance which people hope to see before long. This is ingenious, and would be most important if correct. The best reading of the market, however, seems to be that Sugar is being used as a means to an end, which end is profitable trading on the down side of prices. No other explanation of its weakness is needed, and it is the natural explanation."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Standard Emulsion Company of New York City; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—John Lynn, John Francis Russell, and Edward H. Cilley of New York City.

Alert Brass Company of Brooklyn; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—Minnie Steinberg and Charles Steinberg of New York City and Thomas C. Roberts Horsfield of Brooklyn.

The Strong Chemical Company of Hudson, Columbia County; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—Lillian F. Strong and Harry P. Strong of Hudson, Frank Hasbrouck, and Braddock B. Strong of New York City.

The Gerbereux-Flynn Company of New York City, to manufacture paper boxes; capital stock, $150,000. Directors—William F. Flynn of Astoria, L. I.; Charles Elbogen, Edward Gerbereux, Eugene Gerbereux, and Frank J. Beebe of New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company,
207 Produce Exchange, Nov. 10th, 1897.
DIVIDEND NO. 21.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable Dec. 1st to stockholders of record at the closing of transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 12 M. Nov. 20th, and opened at 9 A. M. Dec. 2d.

THOS. A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.

175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, Nov. 8, 1897.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable November 15, 1897, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer-books at 3 P. M., November 11, 1897. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., November 15, 1897.

MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company,
40 Wall St., New York, Nov. 11, 1897.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 10, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business Nov. 30, 1897. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 10, 1897, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Office of the Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore City.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of Two Per Cent. on the Capital Stock was declared, payable on December 1st, 1897, to the stockholders of record at the close of business November 16th, 1897.

JOSEPH W. CLARKE, Treasurer.

CURRENCY REFORM IDEAS

Horace White's Answers to Interrogatories of the Monetary Commission.

WOULD RETIRE GREENBACKS

Silver Dollars to be Redeemable in Gold—Bills Below the Ten-Dollar Denomination to be Retired Experimentally.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Horace White has submitted answers to the interrogatories of the Monetary Commission regarding improvements in the currency system of the United States. Mr. White advocates the retirement of the greenbacks and the adoption of an elastic banking currency based upon business assets. He thinks the silver dollars should be redeemed in gold and that in a financial sense there is no difference between the several forms of Government fiduciary circulation, of which silver dollars are a part. "The latter," he says, "are metallic greenbacks." He does not believe that the amount of circulation presented for redemption would be any greater than at present if silver were redeemable in gold.

In answer to the questions regarding the maintenance of the gold standard, Mr. White says:

"I would recommend the redemption, retirement, and cancellation of all legal-tender notes, as a first step. Probably the silver certificates and silver dollars would thereafter remain at par with gold, like the outstanding thalers of Germany, and would not be presented for redemption in any considerable amount, being needed, like the smaller silver coins, for circulation in retail trade. After the retirement of the legal tender notes we should be able to see better what to do next."

To Facilitate Use of Silver.

In answer to the question, "For the purpose of facilitating the use of existing silver currency, what do you recommend as the smallest denomination of United States notes and bank notes, which should be put in circulation?" Mr. White says:

"Ten dollars at first, but this should be made a matter of experiment, the object being to determine the dimensions of the field of circulation which will absorb the silver currency, leaving the rest to bank notes."

In regard to the legal-tender notes, Mr. White's responses are as follows:

Question—On what grounds, if any, would you favor the gradual but entire withdrawal of the Treasury notes of 1890 and of the United States notes?

Answer—On the ground that there is no certainty, and can be no certainty, that the Government will always redeem them in gold. Redemption or non-redemption is a political issue to be fought over in elections, and must remain so as long as this kind of paper is outstanding. Mere uncertainty is always a drawback to business prosperity. Failure of redemption would be bankruptcy, public and private.

Question—If it shall be decided to retire the United States notes, how can it be done without adding to our bond debt?

Answer—By canceling all that are received at the Treasury for taxes or presented for redemption, or all so received over and above the Government's necessary disbursements.

Adequate Circulation.

Question—How in that case can provision be made for maintaining an adequate amount of currency available for purposes of business?

Answer—Provision will be made automatically in various ways, viz.: (1.) By retaining the gold produced by our own mines. (2.) By importing gold from abroad. (3.) By the issue of National bank notes. Prior to the civil war the Government gave itself no concern about providing currency for purposes of business, yet the supply was never deficient.

Question—If it be thought inexpedient to fund the United States notes, how can they be redeemed with an assurance that bank currency will take their place?

Answer—The assurance is found in the fact that in every case where a currency vacuum has existed it has been filled by banknotes. This was the case in the panic of 1893. The process of taking out notes might be made more expeditious. That is a matter of machinery and of legal regulation. It is perfectly certain that if there is a profit in issuing bank circulation, it will be issued. If there is no profit in it, we must conclude either that the law needs amendment or that the demand for currency is slight.

Mr. White believes that in process of time it will not be possible to rely upon National bonds as security for banknote issues because of the extinction of the public debt. In reply to the question whether any safe and practicable plan can be devised for using other securities he says he thinks not. "I should not like," he says, "to be charged with the responsibility of selecting the securities or choosing between the different kinds offered."

Mr. White believes that 50 per cent. of the paid up and unimpaired capital of the bank should be the limit of the note issues, and that a cash reserve should be held for the redemption of notes, "the same as now provided by law for deposits, viz.: 25 per cent. in 'reserve cities' and 15 per cent. elsewhere, with the right to keep three-fifths of said 15 per cent. in the reserve cities."

"There is no difference," Mr. White continues, "between deposit liabilities and note liabilities, so far as the bank itself is concerned, and no reason why the reserve should be greater or less for the one than for the other. The reserve should consist of gold and should be in the vaults of the bank or in a clearing-house depository."

Questions regarding the best plan for establishing and regulating a banking currency are answered by Mr. White as follows:

Baltimore Plan Opposed.

"In general, I approve of the plan adopted by the American Bankers' Association at Baltimore in October, 1894, commonly called 'the Baltimore plan.' All banknotes should be redeemable at the commercial centre of the country, and also at their own counters. Perhaps an exception should be made of the Pacific coast on account of distance. The requirement of redemption at the bank's counters was found to work no hardship under the Suffolk bank system, since as much specie was customarily deposited in the country banks as was called for by depositors or note holders."

Question—What if anything beyond provision for immediate redemption is needed for securing the elasticity of note issues in periods of normal business?

Answer—Ability to issue notes promptly is as needful as prompt redemption.

Question—In times of panic or sudden stringency how would you provide for additional issues by the banks to enable them to continue discounts and prevent commercial distress?

Answer—I would allow an extra issue equal to 25 per cent. of the bank's capital, conditioned upon the payment of a tax at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, to the Government as long as the excess of notes remains outstanding.

Reserve Should Be in Gold.

Question—Of what should the bank's reserve consist?

Answer—Gold.

Question—Should any National bank be permitted to pay interest on the current deposits of other banks?

Answer—I see no objection thereto. The question is eminently one to be answered by the experience of the past thirty years, during which time the practice has existed.

Question—Should deposits of country banks in reserve cities be authorized to be counted as a part of the required reserve?

Answer—Yes, to the extent of three-fifths, as the law now provides. This proportion is the result of experience, I believe, and ought, therefore, to be accepted as settled.

Question—What should be the minimum capital for National banks?

Answer—I am inclined to favor the present limit of $50,000.

Question—Should the existing 10 per cent. tax on State bank notes be repealed?

Answer—In the negative.

Question—Should any National bank be permitted to establish branches under its simple management?

Answer—I see no objection thereto.

Question—If so, under what limitations, if any?

Answer—I would allow any bank having a paid-up capital of not less than one million dollars to establish branches in its own State, and any bank having a capital of five millions or more to establish branches in any part of the United States. I would allow notes to be issued only by the parent bank, although they might be issued to, and paid out by, the branch banks in the usual course of business.

J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO., RICHMOND, VA.

AN ARCTIC NEWSPAPER.

It Is Printed by Native Eskimos and Gets Its Latest Dispatches by Dog Sled.

A copy of The Eskimo Bulletin, which is described as "the only yearly in the world," and is published at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, has just been received by the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Ryder, Secretary of the American Missionary Association. The paper is printed under the editorial management of W. T. Lopp, in charge of the Congregational Mission at that place, but the entire mechanical work on the little sheet is done by native Eskimos, who print its pages with a press presented to them by the Sunday school children in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, pastor. Oo-Ten-Na is the name of the artist on the paper, and Ke-Ok, I-Za-Tung-Uk, and Ad-Loo-At are the compositors.

The four pages which compose the sheet contain the news of the mission to July last, which date the paper bears. Under the display head line, "Bryan Elected," it is announced on the strength of a dog-sled dispatch from Golovin Bay, March 23, that "Bryan is President, and the United States is at war with Spain. This news comes from the Yukon."

An item of interest to many who are interested in mission work in Alaska is the announcement in the columns of The Bulletin of the erection of a monument at the Cape to the memory of H. R. Thornton, a missionary, who was murdered there by natives in the Summer of 1893. The money for the monument, which is a plain marble shaft, was contributed chiefly by friends in Southport, Conn.

"This is the most western, if not the most northern marble gravestone on this continent," the description says. "It stands on the hillside facing the strait. On one side is inscribed: 'Harrison R. Thornton. Born Jan. 25, 1858. Died Aug. 19, 1893. A good soldier of Christ Jesus.' On another side: 'Erected by friends in Southport, Conn.'"

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Nov. 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. General calendar.

26—Shaw Electric Crane Co. vs. Shriver.
13—Eastman Co. vs. Getz.
14—Muivanna vs. steamship Anchoria.
15—Clancy vs. steam tug George S. Shultz.
16—Serviss vs. Ferguson.
17—New York News Pub. Co. vs. de Freitas.
18—Stahl vs. steamship Niagara.
19—Johnson vs. same.
20—Campbell vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
24—Berry vs. Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Co.

Motion calendar.

1—Li Sing vs. McCarty.
2—Leung vs. same.
3—Maitland vs. Getz.
4—Lehigh and Hudson R. R. vs. Merchant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

1768—De Lima vs. U. S.
1819—U. S. vs. Simon.
2377—Arthur vs. U. S.
2246—McCreery vs. U. S.
2153—Dieckerhoff vs. same.
2313—U. S. vs. Brewer.
2595—Park vs. U. S.
2569—Ross vs. same.
1859—Sondheimer vs. same.
2195—Metzger vs. same.
2408—Bloomingdale vs. same.
2357—Smith vs. same.
2600—Dingelstadt vs. same.
1289—Mautner vs. same.
2274—De Blois vs. same.
1990—Sehlbach vs. same.
2207—Meyer vs. same.
1946—Phillips vs. same.
2403—Shevill vs. same.
2476—Jacot vs. same.
2524—Harrison vs. same.
744—Herrmann vs. same.
2466—Frasse vs. same.
2184—Wilkens vs. same.
2537—U. S. vs. Lorsch.
2577—Cotton vs. U. S.
2589—Goldman vs. same.
2636—Gillespie vs. same.
2401—Wilmerding vs. same.
2157—U. S. vs. Stratton
2022—Wildenmar vs. U. S.
2570—Schulze Berg vs. same.
2221—U. S. vs. Van Blankensteyn.
2407—Veit vs. U. S.
2273—Bour vs. same.
2606—Hazard Mfg. Co. vs. same.
2236—Rogers vs. same.
2452—U. S. vs. Wolff.
66—Pickhardt vs. U. S.
1107—Bacharach vs. U. S.
1077—Worthington vs. same.
2135—Richards vs. same.
2140—Johnson vs. same.
2358—Toplitz vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

178—Mackie vs. steamboat New Hampshire.
180—Red "R" S. S. Co. vs. North American Trans. Co.
187—Ins. Co. of N. Am. vs. ship E. F. Whitney.
37—Hylin vs. Steamboat Magenta and tug Niagara.
38—Eldridge vs. same.
141—Pittman vs. same.
147—Watjen vs. Haley.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Adjourned until Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Harrison vs. Boye.
2—State Banking Co. vs. Pinney.
3—In re Lehman.
4—Boskowitz vs. Stimmel.
5—Tracy vs. Kircher.
6—In re Rice-Blake Lumber Co.
7—In re Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory.
8—Henriques vs. Trowbridge.
9—Lane vs. Lane.
10—Post vs. Da Costa.
11—McGuone vs. Burns.
12—Bonaire vs. Arnheim.
13—Hackett vs. Hackett.
14—Henriques vs. Memorial Home Assn.
15—Stevens vs. Stanfield.
16—Bode vs. King.
17—Berry vs. Hawley.
18—Neathing vs. The Mayor, &c.
19—Cummings vs. Tamsen.
20—Comstock vs. Ginsberg.
21—People ex rel. Clifford vs. Strong.
22—N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co. vs. Appleton.
23—Wright vs. Bien.
24—Cummings vs. Tamsen.
25—In re N. Y. Bottling Co.
26—State Banking Co. vs. Pitney.
27—Rouse vs. Finegold.
28—Woodman vs. Kidd.
57—Rosenberg vs. Braidbram.
58—Cohen vs. Cohen.
59—In re Fox and Beck Sts.
60—In re People's Fire Insurance Co.
61—Luntee vs. Reiders.
62—Boskowitz vs. Stimmel.
63—Dreshfield vs. Dreshfield.
64—In re Laudy.
65—Schuler vs. Metropolitan St. Ry. Co.
66—Briggs vs. True.
67—Adler vs. D'Oronzio.
68—Westchester Dredging Co. vs. Du Bois.
69—In re Witte & Co.
70—In re Worthington Co.
71—In re Willard St.
72—In re John T. Camp Co.
73—Atfield vs. Sweeney.
74—Dept. of Buildings vs. Sullivan.
75—Same vs. Wasserzug.
76—Halladay vs. Gass.
77—N. Y. Bank Note Co. vs. Kilder Press Manufacturing Co.
78—Kahn vs. Lichtenstein.
79—In re Merriam Co.
80—In re Hulbert Brothers & Co.
81—Clark vs. Travers.
82—Duberstein vs. Miller.
83—Matlin vs. Hammersley.
84—Hecht vs. Doyle.
85—Bonwill vs. Bonwill.
86—In re Archer & Pancoast Co.
87—Whyte vs. Builders' League of N. Y.
88—In re Carbonate Hill Mining Co.
89—Pollman vs. Brannan.
90—Same vs. Livingston.
91—Eggers vs. Simpson.
92—Margulis vs. Sachs.
93—Butler vs. Banks.
94—Sangster vs. Greenison.
95—Taylor vs. Olivit.
96—Peet vs. Peet.
97—McDowell vs. McDowell.
98—Robertson vs. Falk & Oppenheim.
99—Elliott vs. Peck.
100—Adams vs. Ball.
101—Stieringer vs. Dyer.
102—In re Hartman.
103—Everard vs. Hammerstein.
104—Munzinger vs. United Press.
105—Diehl vs. Robinson.
106—People, &c., vs. Danzis.
107—Campbell vs. Rennett.
108—Bretzfield vs. Sherrad.
109—Lowenthal vs. Levy.
110—Balheimer vs. Parnas.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Henderson vs. Manson.
2—Dieterlein vs. Powers.
3—In re St. James Place.
4—In re Ling Avenue.
5—In re Sheridan Avenue.
6—In re Orchard St.
7—In re Crane St.
8—In re Dater St.
9—In re East 161st St.
10—In re Union Avenue.
11—In re 135th St.
12—In re 136th St.
13—In re 147th St.
14—In re Marion Av.
15—In re Katonah Av.
16—Health Department vs. New York Security and Trust Co.
17—Same vs. McKay.
18—Same vs. Manessalo.
19—Same vs. Wendel.
20—Same vs. Norris.
21—Same vs. Brady.
22—In re O'Sullivan.

Demurrers.

404—Bailey vs. Carter.
563—Bauman vs. Schoenberg.
540—Harper vs. Harper.

Preferred Causes—

5653—Brennan vs. Kehoe.
4883—Bataille vs. Lehmaier.
5571—Shear vs. Mason.
5231—Morrissey vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part IV. Room. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact:

2075—Walton vs. Collins.
4441—Hardt vs. Deutsch.
5111—Whale vs. same.
4586—Fosgate vs. Martin.

Highest number reached in regular call, 5503.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Olcott and Assistant District Attorney Carpenter for the People.

1—Fritz Meyer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts XI. and XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

13491—Bloomingdale vs. The Mayor, &c.
13509—Lefebore vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
12486—Schweizer vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and B. Railroad Co.
12979—Toole vs. Larkin.
13460—Weber vs. Manhattan Railway Co.
13682—Hayes vs. Standard Structural Co.
12721—Siebert vs. De La Vergne Bottle and Seal Co.
13448—Greenbaum vs. O'Neill.
13109—Reed vs. Powers.
13349—Dornschke vs. Kampfe.
13710—Berl vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
13839—Kweit vs. Manhattan Railway Co.
12754—McKeon vs. Rupp.
12991—Press Publishing Co. vs. Godfrey.
13127—Same vs. New York Surety Co.
12997—Botsford vs. Beanway and B. Railroad Co.
13615—Manhattan Mercantile Co. vs. Omel.
13182—Matthias vs. Mayer.
13323—Harris vs. Jung.
11644—Fox vs. Second Avenue Railroad Co.
12209—Finker vs. Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine.
12700—Rally vs. O'Connor.
13561—Heyman vs. Venable.
13799—Carroll vs. Tamsen.
13614—Fiorrentino vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

6890—Rappeiyea vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
3019—Landgraff vs. Greenwich Fire Insurance Co.
7524—Havens vs. Hagemeyer.
4207—Kearney vs. Welsh
6691—Cappola vs. Lynch.
5929—Pierce vs. Thomas.
9035—Dow vs. Ranney.
7835—Campbell vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
7966—Bell vs. Zimmerman.
8046—Grossman vs. Reiss.
8213—Everett vs. Langstroth.
8245—Black vs. Hoe.
6816—Gluck vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co.
5740—Sama vs. Platt.
4391—Citron vs. Bayley.

Highest number reached in regular call, 8258.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, referee, 32 West Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.5, two-story frame dwelling on rear of lot. Due on judgment, $17,319.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis A. Dugro, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 100.11 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 50 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $14,093.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate

who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y.; 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn; N.E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.; 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, . . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS, . . . $2,000,000

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
60th St., Near 5th Avenue.
Handsome 25-ft. residence, in good order, for sale at a reasonable price.
Permits and particulars.
GEO. R. READ,
10 Wall and 9 Pine Sts. (6073) 1 Madison Av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 1897,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Under direction of Henry De Peyster, Executor,

The Following Improved Properties:

NO. 107 WEST 24TH STREET,
bet. 6th and 7th Aves.
NO. 248 7TH AVENUE,
bet. 24th and 25th Sts.
NO. 287 7TH AVENUE,
bet. 26th and 27th Sts.
NO. 362, 364, 366 7TH AVENUE,
N. W. cor. 30th Street,

Mess. SANDS & DE PEYSTER, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Pine St.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Heirs, 32 Nassau Street.
Book maps and further particulars of the Auctioneers, 111 Broadway, Room B.
Telephone 2481 Cortlandt.

ALSO SAME DAY AND PLACE.

130 WEST 11TH STREET,

3-story High-Stoop Brick Dwelling, 22.6x55x129.7, also

158 AND 160 WEST 65TH ST.,

Two 4-story high-stoop brownstone dwellings, each 18x55x100.
To be sold separately.
ALSO
53 WEST 134TH STREET,
3-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 16.8x50x99.11.

Permit and Particulars of Auctioneers, 111 Broadway. Telephone 2481 Cort.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE
to close estate of Myer Finn, Dec'd, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
TUESDAY, NOV. 16, NOON,
at
23 SUPERB LOTS
at junction of the
GRAND CONCOURSE
and
BURNSIDE AVE.,
MT. HOPE, TREMONT,
24th Ward, New York city.
Location unsurpassed, Trolley Railroad on Burnside Av., convenient to Rapid Transit Stations at 177th Street.
5 CENT FARE TO BATTERY.
Title Guaranteed Free of Cost.
70 per cent. can remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.
Sketch plan of property, Logerfo, Attorney, 97 Nassau Street; William E. Flinn and others, Executors, 115 Broadway, or James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty Street.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE.
By order of David Thomson, Receiver.
TUESDAY, NOV. 16, NOON,
at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, very desirable property, including
BERKELEY LYCEUM,
NOS. 19, 21, AND 23
WEST 44th ST.

Substantial brick and stone buildings, theatre, meeting and club rooms, gymnasiums, and offices, on plot 75x100.6, on north side, 250 feet west of 5th Ave.
Buildings open for inspection.
Maps and full particulars with David Thomson, Esq., 27 Berkeley Athletic Association, Limited, 52 West 44th Street, and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty Street.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of THE BERKELEY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, a domestic corporation.

By virtue of an order duly entered in the above-entitled matter and dated October 18th, 1897, I, DAVID THOMSON, the receiver of the said THE BERKELEY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the real property and premises of the said association, described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of Forty-fourth Street with the westerly side of the Fifth Avenue; running thence westerly along the said northerly side of Forty-fourth Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-fourth Street and Forty-fifth Street; thence easterly and parallel with Forty-fourth Street seventy-five feet, and thence southerly and again parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street at the point or place of beginning, be the said premises of several dimensions more or less. Said premises being known by the street numbers 19, 21, and 23 West Forty-fourth Street.

Dated October 25, 1897.

DAVID THOMSON,
Receiver of The Berkeley Athletic Association, Limited.
GIRAUD P. THOMSON, Attorney for said Receiver, 52 Wall Street, N. Y. o25-2aw3wM&n1s

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

The Park Madison,
Madison Square and 25th Street.
Two large suites, also one small suite remaining to be rented. Private restaurant on premises. Apply on premises or to GEO. R. READ,
10 Wall St. & 9 Pine St. (6036) 1 Madison Ave.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DICKINSON, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN DICKINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of George W. Gallinger, her attorney, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of October, 1897. SARAH DICKINSON, Administratrix. GEORGE W. GALINGER, Att'y for Administratrix, No. 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City.
o11-1aw6mM

McNULTY, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY McNULTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Watson & Gibson, No. 55 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1897. CHARLES R. McNULTY, Administrator. my17-1aw6mM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily —24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo, due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo, 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9.05 A. M. and **3.35** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9.15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 125th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St.; (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

***6:15, 6:40** A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

***7:55, 8:15** A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

***10:40 A. M.** Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.

***11:55, 12:00** noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

***12:25, 12:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

***12:57, 1:15** P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

***1:25, 1:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

***3:55, 4:20** P. M. for EASTON and intermediate stations.

***4:55, 5:15** P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

***6:55, 7:00** P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

***7:55, 8:30** P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

***8:55, 9:00** P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:25, 8:30, *10:25, 10:50 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 943 Broadway, 23 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday.
Chicago, *4:25 A. M., *1:55 P. M., *12:10 night.
Pittsburg, *4:25 A. M., ‡3:25 P. M., *1:55 P. M., *12:10 night.
Cincinnati, St. Louis, *9:55 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
Washington, Baltimore, *7:55, *9:55 (Diner,) *11:25 A. M., (Diner,) *1:55, (Diner,) ‡3:25, (Diner.) *4:55, (Diner.) *5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
Norfolk, †11:25 A. M.
New Orleans, *5:55 P. M., (through Sleeper.)
Trains leave Liberty St. 5 minutes later.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 8:30 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55, 11:55 A. M., 3:15, 4:55, 11:25 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55, 12:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket Offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street; 4 Court Street, 869 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.

The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Nov. 14th, 1897.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00 to Reading,) 11:00 M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (2:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:38, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:05, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Chicago Limited Vestibuled Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Newcomb's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Nov. 27
GAELIC.....Dec. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Dec. 18
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 28, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.

Our First-Class Tourist Steamers will leave CAIRO for the FIRST CATARACT:
Rameses III.....Dec. 14 Rameses.....Dec. 28
Rameses the G't. Dec. 21 Rameses, III.....Jan. 4
Weekly sailings thereafter. DAHABEAHS and SPECIAL STEAMERS for private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
COMANCHE.....Monday, Nov. 15
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Nov. 17
ALGONQUIN.....Saturday, Nov. 20
COMANCHE.....Wednesday, Nov. 24
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. R.R., foot of Roosevelt St., Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

BOARDERS WANTED.

EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE WHOLE OR part of second floor, with board, in a refined private family; west side, near 93d St. station. Address B. B., Box 154 Times.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; excellent board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

64TH ST., 145 WEST.—Private residence; breakfast optional; references required.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Large, sunny room; nicely furnished; private house; one block from elevated station.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By fine German Protestant as chambermaid and fine seamstress; no objection to wait on a lady; American family. 147 West 51st St. Dogherty.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; best city references. 21 West 30th St.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady who has just returned from the country wishes to find situation for her cook and waitress. Apply to the lady for two days, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at 108 Madison Av., where both of the girls may also be seen.

COOK, &c.—By an experienced Englishwoman as cook and housekeeper; can take chef's position; serving all company lunches, dinners, receptions, &c.; personal reference. Care Mrs. Bolton, 657 6th Av.

COOK—PARLOR MAID or WAITRESS.—By cook and parlormaid or waitress in small private family; best city references; together or separate. 205 East 31st St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best personal reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a cook as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game; good baker; excellent city reference. Call at 21 West 39th St.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook; small private family; personal reference. Call, for two days, at 133 East 50th St., basement.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups; willing and obliging; best city reference. 307 Columbus Av., between 74th and 75th Sts. Kelly's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; English; city or country; good reference. 229 West 16th St., Mullen's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook in small private family; best city references. 326 East 57th St. Savage's bell.

COOK.—Swedish cook; by day; competent in getting dinners, luncheons; good reference. 207 East 40th St., ring twice.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker to go out by the day or week to make and remodel dresses in private families. M. Jost, 303 East 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker just starting in business; can make pretty costumes in new style; reasonable prices. Mme. Pierret, 148½ East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By refined North German as dressmaker, seamstress, or nursery governess; reference. M., 539 5th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or MAID.—By a North German as nursery governess or maid in first-class New York family; good seamstress; city references; last position nearly five years. 244 East 62d St.

GOVERNESS.—By a French girl as governess to grown children; carries paper; city reference. A. P., 251 West 24th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an American; teaches English to beginners; is a good nurse in illness; thoroughly understands the care of children, having had several years' experience; if desired, can take entire charge of those between the ages of three and nine; excellent references. H. H., 105 West 56th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to place a nursery governess; North German; sews well and will be highly recommended in every respect. 42 West 58th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or NURSE.—Position as housekeeper or care of elderly lady; references. Mrs. L., 73 7th Av.

Housework ers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework in small family; reference; no cards. Quinn, 26 West 132d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Swedish girl to do general housework; small private family; reference. Call, for two days, at 610 2d Av.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By refined German as maid and seamstress; excellent dressmaker with first-class American family; four years' good city references. 9 East 9th St.

MAID.—By young woman as maid; excellent sewer; good packer; willing to assist other duties; satisfactory references given as above. Address, by letter, Dunn, 960 6th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress, or to assist with chamberwork. 15 West 58th St., near 5th Av., present employer's.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady desires to secure situation for laundress whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 11 to 2 o'clock, at 606 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands all branches; willing and obliging; best city references. 313 West 47th St., Mullene's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress; in private family; first-class personal reference. 35 West 17th St.

LAUNDRESS.—

WORK OF THE POST OFFICES

First Annual Report of Postmaster General James A. Gary to the President.

FAVORS POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

Their Establishment Strenuously Urged Upon Congress—Facts Concerning Their Operations in Other Countries.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The first annual report of Postmaster General James A. Gary to the President was made public to-night. Its feature is the strong advocacy of postal savings depositories. Mr. Gary says the time is ripe for the establishment of postal banks, and that the addition of a well-organized system would confer a great boon upon a large number of persons and ultimately be of inestimable benefit to the whole country.

The estimates of the revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, are: Estimated revenue, $92,974,647.37; estimated expenditures, 1899, $98,922,760; deficiency, $6,048,112.63.

Mr. Gary in his report touches on a great variety of topics. In respect to second-class mail matter carriage he urges the enactment by Congress of some measure to remedy the injustice of the present regulations.

"If this were done," he says, "there would be an end to postal deficits and the service could be enlarged and popularized by a broad extension of free delivery without infringement upon the general resources of the Government, and eventually result in the much desired reduction of letter postage to 1 cent per ounce."

Mr. Gary thinks no method of perfecting the organization of the Postal Service has proved more effective than the consolidation of Post Offices. He regrets that there are legislative restrictions on its development, and recommends the repeal of the five-mile limit consolidation measure in the 1896 Postal Appropriation bill.

Speaking of rural free delivery, Mr. Gary says the system, wherever tried, has been generously appreciated, and that few expenditures have conferred greater benefits, dollar for dollar, than those for this system. The department's experiments in rural free delivery, it is said, have proved a potent factor in attaining what should be a chief aim of government, the granting of the best possible postal facilities to the farming class.

On the subject of postal savings, Mr. Gary says:

"Many millions of dollars undoubtedly are secreted by persons who have little or no confidence in ordinary securities and monetary institutions organized by private citizens.

"It is dead capital," Mr. Gary goes on to say, "but if its owners could be inspired with absolute confidence in the security of an investment it is altogether probable that the bulk of this fund would find its way into the channels of trade and commerce. If the Government undertook this task, the service would undoubtedly be gladly accepted by the people. Their faith in the Government is unbounded.

"Their little savings, which separately could hardly be put out at interest, would amount in the aggregate to a sum that could be invested to their advantage. It would tend to cultivate thrift in a large class—realizing the advantage of depositing with the Government instead of wastefully and uselessly expending; it would tend to better citizenship, bringing into closer relationship the Government and its citizens, and developing practical and enduring patriotism. This growth of patriotic sentiment and good citizenship constitute a powerful appeal to statesmanship to make a way for these beneficent consequences.

"The proposition is an accomplished fact in nearly every country in Europe, in the British dependencies of both hemispheres, and even in Hawaii. In Great Britain 9,000,000 depositors have upward of $550,000,000 in savings accumulated during thirty-five years, and in ten years fewer than 10,000 Hawaiian depositors saved nearly $1,000,000. These vast accumulations have been made with the least possible loss to the Governments, which guarantee their payment, and with a minimum of cost to the millions of depositors.

"More than a third of the postal savings accounts in European offices are held by minors, and over two-thirds by the most humble callings. It is essentially the bank of this class. Postal savings would not conflict with the savings banks, but would encourage savings rather than accumulations. The conversion of money order offices into savings depositories would soon afford infinitely more facility for receiving interest bearing deposits than the interest paying banks do now."

Mr. Gary finds the most aggressive opponents of the postal bank among the private institutions engaged in somewhat similar enterprises. At the same time he says associations of the larger cities recognize the value of valuable feeder to the financial currents of the country. Security, and not the rate of interest, is the primary and essential condition of such a system; and bonds of States, counties, and municipalities and real estate furnish an illimitable field.

Speaking of other countries, the Postmaster-General says nearly every country permits its most popular coin as the minimum amount of deposit, varying from 5 cents in India to $1 in Canada. Maximum deposits vary from $285 in France to $2,435 in New Zealand. Deposits over a certain amount are non-interest bearing. In several countries the surplus is by law invested in national bonds. Both deposits and accounts are usually small.

It is said that France made a profit in 1895 of £170,000 in handling 2,500,000 accounts, aggregating $143,000,000, after paying 3 per cent. interest. Great Britain earned a surplus of $83,000 after paying 2½ per cent. interest on $480,000,000, made up of 6,500,000 accounts. The average commission paid to Postmasters in countries where the postal bank is established is 1 cent per deposit. Any account may be settled and withdrawn from any depository in the country. The telegraph is coming into use as a means of withdrawal.

BRIDGE TRACKS FREE TO ALL.

Traffic, Says Prof. Collin, Will Not Be Affected by Kingston Decision.

Prof. Charles A. Collin, counsel to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, says that the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Kingston case will not affect the bridge-crossing matter in Brooklyn.

That case, he says, arose under the statute authorizing condemnation by one company of the right to use tracks of another company for 1,000 feet or less. It applies only to cases of condemnation, he says, and has no direct bearing upon traffic contracts voluntarily entered into between two or more companies for the use of each other's tracks.

Cornerstone of a Lutheran Church.

The cornerstone of the Washington Heights Lutheran Church, in West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, near the Boulevard, was laid with appropriate ceremonies yesterday. The service was under the direction of the Rev. E. A. Tappert, the pastor. There was an address in German by the Rev. Hugo W. Hoffman, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, and one in English by the Rev. John A. W. Haas, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Harlem. The new church will have a frontage of fifty feet and a depth of ninety. It will be only one story high, of limestone and of Gothic architecture.

Flames Damage a Fruit Store.

A defective electric-light wire is supposed to have been responsible for the loss by fire early yesterday morning of $30,000 on the five-story building 42 and 44 Harrison Street, which is occupied by the Hill Brothers Company, wholesale dealers in fruit. The blaze started in the basement and was discovered by a watchman. By the time the firemen arrived the flames had made their way to the top of the building, and a second alarm was sent in. In an hour the blaze was put out. The stock was damaged much by water, as well as fire, to the extent of $25,000, and the building $5,000.

"The Illustrated American" Sold.

Lorillard Spencer, for eight years proprietor of The Illustrated American, has sold the property, including plant and good will, to a syndicate of capitalists. The editorship remains with Francis Bellamy, and A. B. De Guerville takes the business management.

NEW UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Cornerstone of the Divine Paternity Laid—The Rev. Dr. Eaton, the Pastor, Preaches.

The cornerstone of the new building of the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity was laid yesterday afternoon at Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street. There was a large attendance, but the service in the inclosure made by the half-finished walls had to be cut short because of the cold weather.

A choir of 100 voices led by three trumpeters opened the service by singing a hymn, and then the pastor, the Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., read the lesson from the Scriptures. There was an anthem by the choir and a prayer by the Rev. W. S. Crome, D. D.

Dr. Eaton, in laying the stone, said: "This church, in its qualities of permanence, beauty, and utility, represents the qualities of religion for which we stand, and is an expression of our belief in the future of the Universalist faith."

In the box was placed a Bible, a list of officers and committees of the parish, the year books of the church from 1893 to 1896, inclusive, the Universalist Register for 1897, various denominational literature, the Chapin Home report for 1897, copies of church harmonies, lectures to young men, an address and a sermon by Dr. Eaton, a report of the Committee on Federation of the Churches, a political primer of New York City, photographs of the old church, on Fifth Avenue, and of Dr. Eaton, and Columbian and United States and Canadian coins, and the New York daily papers of last Saturday.

Among the ministers present were the Rev. Lyman Ward, the Rev. John Coleman Adams, D. D., of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Mr. Dickinson of Portsmouth, N. H. There were also present representatives from Universalist churches in Jersey City and Mount Vernon.

The contract calls for the completion of the new church by May, 1898. The building, with the parish house, will cover 150 feet on Seventy-sixth Street and 102 feet on Central Park West. It is to be cruciform, with nave and transepts. The style will be late English Gothic. It is being built of Indiana limestone, which is to be elaborately carved. A tower at the northeast corner will be modeled after the Magdalen tower at Oxford, and will rise 140 feet.

The nave window, representing the Ascension, will be put in by Ephraim M. and V. M. Youmans as a memorial to their parents, who were drowned in Norway. The remaining windows will be of elaborate and beautiful design.

The organ, which is to be the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, as a memorial to Mrs. Carnegie's father and mother, will cost $20,000, and will be placed on both sides of the chancel. There will also be an echo organ in the east end of the church. The church will cost about $330,000. It will seat 1,000 persons.

THE MONTEFIORE HOME.

Report Read and Officers Re-elected at the Annual Meeting of Directors of the Institution.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Directors of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids was held yesterday morning at the institution, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the Grand Boulevard. The entire board of officers was present, and Jacob H. Schiff presided. After routine business had been transacted the following members of the Board of Directors, whose terms had expired, were re-elected to serve three years: Aaron J. Bach, Isaac Blumenthal, Louis Clark, Jr., Raphael Ettinger, Kaufman Mandell, M. H. Mendel, Samuel Sachs, Henry Solomon, Leopold Stern, and Samuel Untermyer. The rest of the board is composed of Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Isaac Brandon, S. H. Eckman, Isaac Eppenger, Louis Gans, Michael Friedsam, H. S. Heerman, Henry Hess, Isidor Straus, J. H. Schiff, S. Hess, V. H. Rothschild, Leonard Lewisohn, B. J. Ludwig, and S. M. Lehman.

Mr. Schiff then read the annual report, which showed that during the year 493 patients had been treated, but that, owing to the work of repainting the building, which had been going on for the past four months, the institution was obliged to limit the admissions. The expenditure amounted to $221.51 for each patient, as compared with a per capita cost of $222.76 during the previous year, a reduction of $1.25. The daily average of the food account was 18.76½ cents per head. There were treated in the outdoor department 1,141 patients, and 3,384 prescriptions were prepared, from which a revenue of $261.60 was received. The number of medicated baths furnished to others than inmates was 1,051.

The most important work accomplished was the establishment of a country sanitarium at Bedford Station, on the Harlem Railroad, started by two gifts of $25,000, given by Mr. Lyman G. Bloomingdale and Mr. Jacob H. Schiff. This property includes a farm consisting of 136 acres and several substantial buildings. Plans are now being prepared for an additional wing, which will increase the capacity of the sanitarium to forty patients. Perpetual beds have been established during the year in memory of Bernard Mainzer, Carl Theodore Mayer, Bernard Cohen, and Jacob and Augusta Greenbaum.

During the afternoon the Board of Directors tendered a reception to the members of the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League and the Ladies' Auxiliary. The former organization, which has a membership of about 1,000, held its annual election yesterday, and chose the following officers: President—Lucien L. Bonheur; Vice President—Miss Millie E. Lesser; Secretary—Miss B. Rox; Treasurer—Aaron J. Bach; Chairman of the Executive Committee—M. L. Erlanger.

Mott Avenue Church Celebrates.

A feast of dedication began yesterday in the Mott Avenue Methodist Church, Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, which will be continued throughout the week and next Sunday. Yesterday morning the sermon was preached by James R. Day of the Syracuse University, whose subject was "Life." In the afternoon there were exercises in the Sunday school. Addresses were made by the Rev. W. F. Anderson of the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, and others, including the Sunday School Superintendent, John S. Ball. The evening sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. F. Mason North of the Methodist Church Extension Society. This evening there will be an interdenominational meeting, at which the pastors of neighboring churches will speak and the Rev. A. K. Sanford will preside. Tuesday evening there will be a railroad men's meeting. The sum of $4,500 was collected yesterday, leaving but $2,500 to be paid off, exclusive of a mortgage of $20,000.

Dr. Potter Makes a Statement.

At the conclusion of the services of the Baptist Tabernacle held yesterday morning at 19 East Twenty-first Street, the pastor, Dr. D. C. Potter, made a lengthy statement to his congregation concerning his trouble with the Baptist City Mission Society over the possession of the building at 182 Second Avenue.

He reviewed the entire story of the differences between himself and the mission society, and referred in strong terms to those who had him expelled from his charge. In thanking his friends for standing by him during the trouble he said:

"Let us wait a while longer; we have at least demonstrated that our enemies are guilty of the crimes of lawlessness, violence, intimidation, threats of murder, and that they have known no courtesy, mercy, or human kindness."

Ballington Booth at Cooper Union.

A largely attended meeting under the auspices of the Volunteers of America was held last night in Cooper Union, at which Commander Ballington Booth and Lieut. Col. Robert Gardner, the new officer in charge of the Greater New York Regiment, were the principal speakers. The commander exhorted his hearers to contribute generally, so as to meet the expenses of the meetings, which he proposed to continue in the Cooper Union until the middle of December.

Dissatisfied Life Savers Organize.

The Independent Life Saving Association, which was started two weeks ago, met yesterday at Congress Hall, Bowery and Grand Street. The following officers were elected: Capt. Charles McEnroe, President; Charles Gallagher, Inspector; Edward Curry, Captain; Richard Allen, Superintendent; Edward Flarity, Sergeant at Arms. One hundred and ten members were present. The new association is composed of dissatisfied members of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps. Their main grievance is the appointment of Capt. Doughton as Chief Inspector of the volunteers.

INFLUENCES OF RELIGION

Prof. Felix Adler's Address Before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Hall.

DEVELOPMENT OF MORALITY

Religious Inspiration in the Fine Arts—The Force That Made for Political Unity—Lessons of the Last Election.

"What Has Religion Done for Civilization?" was the subject of Prof. Felix Adler's address before the Society for Ethical Culture yesterday at Carnegie Music Hall. A large audience was present, and the remarks of the speaker were listened to with close attention.

After dwelling briefly upon the manner in which religion has supported the structure of human civilization and citing some of the evils which it has brought into the world, Prof. Adler said:

"Religion has promoted progress by shaping men's ideals. There are, in particular, three directions in which it has most obviously done this.

"Religion has had the profoundest effect upon art, upon architecture, sculpture, painting, and poetry. The finest buildings that have ever been erected on this earth are temples like those of Greece and churches like the mediaeval cathedrals. If you pass in review the principal productions of plastic art, you will find that by far the greatest and most glorious were statues of the gods. The finest paintings have undoubtedly been those dealing with religious subjects, and certainly the sublimest poetry that has been written is that which stands as a background of religious questioning.

Its Influence on Morality.

"Secondly, religion has done much for the development of morality. It fixed its stamp upon property and made it literally sacred. It has done a great deal to make men keep their promises. Religion assisted the undeveloped conscience by the employment of oaths. He who invokes the name of a god in connection with a deliberate falsehood insults the god and brings upon himself a swift retribution. And the fear of this retribution was the means of nurturing among men the spirit of truthfulness and of faithfulness in the fulfillment of obligations. Here again, so long as the intrinsic respect for veracity was weak, religion supplied an extrinsic reason for observing it—a kind of prop to support the feeble conscience, so long as it was not vigorous enough to stand erect unaided.

"Religion offered an asylum to fugitives accused of crime. It broke the law of revenge, that has prevailed with such terrible consequences among all the races of men. It became possible to establish a higher law than that of retaliation, of wound for wound, of life for life, and injury for injury; to distinguish between the injury and the guilt, and to punish, as justice requires, the latter only. In fact, it is to the influence of religion that we owe the establishment of the courts of justice. And surely civilization is not conceivable without these.

"In its nobler manifestations, it has added many another, many a finer gift to these, as any one can convince himself by a study of the world's great Scriptures, the Buddhist Scriptures, the Persian Scriptures, but, above all, the Hebrew and the Christian Scriptures. For, in respect of their moral value, after all needful deductions have been made, it cannot be denied that these outshine the rest.

"Religion, then, as is plain from these Scriptures, has not only issued its proclamations against murder, adultery, theft, false witness, covetousness; it has not only commanded the love of one's neighbor, delicate charity to the poor, &c.; but it has set up a standard of inward integrity, of scrupulous purity in inmost thought and feeling, has set up ideas of absolutely disinterested service, of self-sacrifice and martyrdom for the redemption of the world.

"And above all, religion has proclaimed that cardinal belief which is involved, consciously or unconsciously, in all moral effort, the belief that, in the end, the right shall come uppermost, that right and might shall be one. And here we come to the essential point, which relates to the manner in which that faith has been inculcated, the method by which religion has helped morality.

Personification of Our Moral Ideal.

"That method consisted in the personification of our moral ideal, representing it as if it were something external to ourselves, calling it Lord. And thus the belief that the 'smooth will bloom from the rough,' that the right will be might some day, that there will be a happy ending of the drama of the universe, apparently acquires a footing in reality, seems to acquire a firmer substantiality, when it is expressed in the words: 'Thus saith the Lord, the Eternal of Hosts: At the end of days there shall be a new heaven and a new earth.'

"The Lord saith only what our soul aspires after. And we are so sure that what He says is true, because we are sure that the aspiration of our better nature cannot deceive us. And yet, faith seems less fluctuating when it is anchored in the bottom of the sea of the Infinite, when it is echoed back to us from a being who is the personification of our ideal.

"Thus much, so far as individual morality is concerned. And now I have a few words to say of the third great service which religion has rendered in the past, of what it has done for politics.

"Religion has all along been a unifying force, and in early times it was the main force that made for political unity, that prevented the component members of society from obeying the centrifugal impulses and breaking asunder in hopeless disunion. A common religion was the cement that held together those ancient types of political organizations which are known as the city states. In the Middle Ages the Church united the nations of Europe on the basis of religious faith. Frequent and cruel as were the conflicts that occurred, the existence of a common bond between the European peoples was never forgotten—a bond which is expressed in the word Christendom.

"Kings, it has been asserted, rule by divine right. Why? Because the idea of the State is a holy idea, and this idea was personified in the King. The idea of the State is in itself holy, because life in the State affords us an opportunity, which we find nowhere else, of expanding our moral nature, of developing the noblest qualities that are in us, of increasing our moral stature.

"For what does it mean to be a true citizen? It means to take the interests of the whole people to our heart, as if they were our own. All this is implied in the idea of State, seeing that by the State we understand nothing else than an organ the object of which is to secure the material, the intellectual, the spiritual well-being of the whole people.

In Danger of Degenerating.

"We who no longer have a respect for Kings, who can no longer see the idea of the State incarnate in their persons, we are in danger of falling below the standard reached by monarchies unless we advance considerably beyond them. Would it not be more straightforward to say that this condition of things already exists in our midst?

"The result of the late election came like a stunning blow to many of us, and it came about because the vote of the morally undeveloped overwhelmed us. The force against which we contended in vain was a narrow and selfish use of the franchise.

"But if it is supposed that this narrow and selfish view prevailed only among the so-called 'uneducated classes' that would be a great mistake. It prevails among the so-called 'educated,' whose intelligence in other ways may be higher developed.

"I tell you, when men speak of educating the ignorant in order to make good citizens of them, I say it is the educated who require to be educated, those in whom the elements of a political conscience are lacking. Let us try to cultivate a more generous political morality. Let us try to revive the sense of the holiness for which the State stands.

Our Ideals Not High Enough.

"The masses always follow when the few who aspire to lead them are inspired by a great ideal. The masses have gone against us because our ideals were not high enough.

"Religion by holding up the ideal personified has drawn men on. It is the ideal, in its nakedness, in its beauty, in its purity, as it comes home to earnest men through the effort to achieve it, that can alone carry us forward to-day on the road to a brighter, to a higher civilization."

ITS SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Celebration by the Catholic Church of the Transfiguration in Mott Street.

A ceremony remarkable in many respects was held yesterday in the Church of the Transfiguration in Mott Street. It was the seventieth anniversary of the foundation of the parish, and the picturesque old building was crowded with Catholic prelates, the larger number of whom had at one time or another been connected with the church, either as altar boys, assistant priests, or pastors. Many former parishioners from all over this city and from different parts of the State were also in attendance, and the celebration was in the nature of a reunion.

The service was under the direction of the popular young pastor of the church, the Rev. Thomas P. McLaughlin. The interior of the edifice was beautifully decorated with flowers and palms. A solemn Pontifical mass was begun at 11 o'clock. The celebrant was Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, who was born in the old parish, and who served as an altar boy in the church. He was assisted by the Rev. P. F. McSweeny of St. Bridgid's. The Rev. James T. Barry of Rye and the Rev. Daniel P. Ward of Wilbur acted as deacon and subdeacon, respectively. The master of ceremonies was the Rev. M. Kelleher, who was born in the parish and served as an altar boy in the church. He was assisted by the Father Donoghue, assistant at the church.

Monsignor Mooney, Vicar General of the archdiocese, preached the sermon and dwelt eloquently upon the history of and great work performed by the church. In the sanctuary during the mass were Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley, his assistant; Fathers Quinn, Wall, McGoldrick, Hickey, and about thirty other priests.

One of the features of the celebration was the music. A special choir sang Hamma's mass. Fifty little girls from the parochial school, dressed in white, sang a hymn composed by the organist, Charles Clark Dunn, the words being Cardinal Newman's poem, "O, Ye Who Seek the Lord." Several prominent Chinese merchants were in the church. The visiting priests after the mass took luncheon in the rectory.

The evening celebration was conducted by Father McLaughlin, who delivered a lecture on "The Melodies of the Mother Church."

Though the celebration yesterday was in commemoration of the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the old Christ Church, in 1827, of which the Church of the Transfiguration claims to be the successor, there is a friendly disputant of the right of the latter church. Father Kean, pastor of St. James's Church, maintains that his church is the successor to the old institution.

In 1827 the Catholics purchased from the Protestants a church building in Ann Street and retained the old name of Christ Church given by their predecessors. The first pastor was Father Varela, an exiled Cuban.

In 1836 the old building was adjudged unsafe and the congregation moved. At that time a church was founded in James Street by Bishop Hughes and called St. James's Church. Part of the congregation moved to this church, but many of the parishioners found the distance too great and Father Varela built a church in Chambers Street, calling it the Church of the Transfiguration. Part of the congregation of old Christ Church followed their old pastor. The present Church of the Transfiguration is the direct descendant of the Chambers Street Church.

The dispute is entirely friendly, and Archbishop Corrigan at the banquet in the rectory gave a toast to "the two descendants of old Christ Church."

Robert Collyer Will Stay Here.

At the close of his sermon yesterday the Rev. Robert Collyer remarked that it had been reported that he was to return to Chicago, while another rumor had it that he was to accept a pastorate upon the Pacific coast. "I have returned to you, and here I will remain," declared the venerable pastor, with feeling. "You belong to me—I belong to you—we belong to one another. I shall stay here with my dear Dr. Savage. Dr. Savage belongs to me. Here I have returned; here I will remain, and do my work as far as my strength permits."

Messiah Church Club Officers.

The adjourned meeting of the Men's Club of the Church of the Messiah was held last night for the election of officers. The following were chosen: President—Sigourney W. Fay; Secretary—Prof. Chittenden; Executive Committee—Gilman H. Tucker, W. H. Webb, R. S. Peale, Ralph Waldo, and De Borden Wilmot. The first regular meeting and dinner will be held Dec. 13.

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OVER 50,000 YARDS of Fancy Colored Silks and Plain and Fancy Black Silks are placed on sale, to-day, at very greatly reduced prices, in this store.

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Fancy Taffetas, Roman Stripes, Plaids, Plain and Fancy Black Satins, Armure and Peau de Soie; an immense variety; arranged in two lots, 75 cents and $1.00 per yard.

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LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

12½, 18, 25 Cents.

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET STORE.

ONE THOUSAND DOZEN fine Irish Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in sizes for Men and Women; ready to-day.

There are three widths of Hemstitch,—¼, ½ and 1 inch,—and three prices according to quality, 12½, 18, 25 Cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

OBJECTIONS TO CALVINISM

The Rev. R. Heber Newton Comments Upon the Westminster Confession of Faith.

PROLIX AND OUT OF DATE

Contains Much That Knowledge and Conscience Have Outgrown—Tendency of the Times to Brevity of Creeds.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton, pastor of All Souls' Church, at Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, preached yesterday concerning the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Westminster Assembly. He selected his text from Hebrews, Chapter 12, a portion of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh verses, which read:

"Yet once more I shake not the earth only, but also heaven. And this word, yet once more, signifieth the removing of those things that are shaken, as of things that are made, that those things which cannot be shaken may remain."

"The historical aspect of the Westminster Confession of Faith," said Mr. Newton, "is exceedingly interesting. The most interesting period of English history is the period of the great Revolution and the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. It was at the opening of this period that the Westminster Assembly was convened. It was in session five years.

"When we take up the Confession of Faith and examine it, we find it to be in some respects a very remarkable piece of work. Intellectually it is thoroughly strong and virile. It is thoroughly thought out and clearly expressed. In its metaphysical portions it is very acute and subtle. It is logical throughout. It is a noble, dignified statement of the thought which dominated the mind of the age in which it was written. It had to be the food on which one of the most stalwart of the Protestant Churches had brought up its prophets. With the exception of Unitarianism, Presbyterianism represents, perhaps, the most intellectual of the Protestant Churches.

"But the Confession stands condemned because of its prolixity. It occupies 110 pages of the book which I hold in my hand. The whole trend of the times is to shorten creeds and confessions of faith. If the future is to have any creed it must be the briefest possible. The great catholic creeds are short and simple in comparison with such an elaborate confession of faith.

"When we open the Confession itself we find, as was to be expected, much that has been outgrown in these two centuries and a half of ever-advancing knowledge and of more or less steady growth of conscience. To follow in the order which the Confession itself establishes, we find it speaking of the Bible in terms which are no longer possible to us. God is the author of the Bible. Nothing is to be added to it by new revelations of the spirit. It has been kept pure. The Church's final appeal in all controversies of religion is unto it. I need scarcely remind you that this is a conception of the Bible which is passing rapidly away from the mind of the Christian Church."

After carefully considering every portion of the Westminster Confession of Faith, the preacher concluded with the remark that "the revolt which is everywhere felt against Christian theology is simply a revolt against Calvinistic theology."

GOD NOT A METAPHOR.

Dr. Silverman Asserts that the Deity Is a Living Reality.

Dr. Joseph Silverman, junior rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, preached yesterday on "Is God a Metaphor or a Reality?" It was the first sermon of the Winter series, and the synagogue was well filled. Dr. Silverman said in part:

"A lecturer in this city recently said, 'We must remember that when we use the word "God," or any other kindred expression, we are using a metaphor.' That is certainly bold language, and if true would mean that all religion is a delusion, that all theology is a mere vanity, and that all prayers directed to the Deity are mere words—words, and nothing more. For what is a metaphor? Surely only a figure of speech in which one object is likened to another, or speaking of it as if it were that other. If God is a metaphor, it would mean that, when we say God is the Creator, Governor, and Preserver of the universe, that He is the Power, the Glory, and Majesty, we are expressing nothing that has to it more reality than to say that a hero is 'the lion of the hour,' that we are only indulging in rhetorical speech to satisfy an undefined longing of the soul."

Dr. Silverman said that some people exaggerated the importance of the name or fixed idea of God, unmindful that the name was unessential and that a fixed idea of Him was impossible. "Among the Jews," he said, "God is unutterable. The correct pronunciation of that name of the Deity has been lost. The knowledge of the true name was carefully guarded as a secret." To the Jewish mind the name was immaterial, the important consideration being the fact that God did exist.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Begins the Celebration of Its Fiftieth Anniversary.

The North Presbyterian Church, at Thirty-first Street and Ninth Avenue, began the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary yesterday morning. At 10:30 o'clock the "Trumpet Jubilee" was sounded from the gallery, and was followed by the singing of the Doxology by the congregation. The Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth conducted devotional exercises of prayer and reading of Scripture. The sermon was delivered by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter. In it he reviewed the history of the church from its organization in 1847 to the present time. The sermon was followed by a special musical programme, in which all the choral societies of the church took part.

In the afternoon the Sunday school exercises consisted of preliminary features in connection with the jubilee celebration of the school, which will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock and to-night at 8 o'clock.

Y. M. C. A.'S WEEK OF PRAYER.

City Pastors and Others Will Make Addresses Every Night.

Commencing to-day, and continuing one week, the Young Men's Christian Association throughout the world will observe a week of prayer.

In this city special preparations have been made at all of the branches, and addresses will be made each night by pastors of different churches and others. At the Twenty-third Street Branch arrangements have been made for services every evening and next Sunday afternoon, and for an hour each afternoon, except Saturday. Ladies will be admitted at the latter service.

The Rev. J. Manton Smith, the singing evangelist of Spurgeon's Tabernacle, London, conducted the first service yesterday afternoon, taking for his subject, "Jesus and the Blind Man." He spoke to a large audience of men. He will have charge of all the meetings this week. William Phasey, a well-known singer, rendered several selections during the meeting.

St. John's, Jersey City, Dedicated.

The new St. John's Roman Catholic Church, at Hudson Boulevard and Van Winkle Street, Jersey City, was dedicated yesterday by Bishop Wigger, assisted by Chancellor T. A. Wallace, the Rev. B. H. Ter Woert, rector of the parish, and a number of the local clergy. After the dedication Haydn's "Imperial Third Mass" was sung, with Bishop Wigger as celebrant, Dean McNulty as assistant, and Chancellor Wallace as master of ceremonies. The Rev. J. M. Nardellio and the Rev. L. C. M. Carroll were the deacons of honor, with the Rev. J. P. Whelan as deacon of the mass, and the Rev. F. M. Downs as sub-deacon. St. John's Parish was set off from the parish of St. Joseph in 1884. Its first house of worship was a frame chapel on Van Winkle Avenue. In 1892 Father Ter Woert began the erection of the edifice just completed. It cost $200,000.

LION INSTITUTE, 18th St. and 5th Av.

LION'S

INFANT INCUBATORS, WITH LIVE BABIES.

Daily 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Sunday included. Admission, 25c. Family and season tickets, $5.

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO! To-night! First Time! New Comic Opera. BIG PRODUCTION! SECURE SEATS! "1999"

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. | The Magdalene | Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

HARLEM Opera House. Extra Matinée Wednesday. THE LILIPUTIANS. The Fair in Midgettown.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."

CASTROIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper

"Weighed but found wanting."

Many a man believes himself well dressed until measured by the standard of correct dressing—the standard at the Horse Show is rather high.

In the morning:—

Sack suit or cutaway.
Boots, black calfskin.
Hat, Derby.
Shirt, colored.
Tie, four-in-hand.
Gloves, tan.
Overcoat, covert top-coat.

In the afternoon:—

Frock coat (Prince Albert).
Boots, patent leather, button.
Hat, silk.
Shirt, white.
Tie, "horsey" white Ascot.
Gloves, tan or suede.

In the evening:—

Evening dress suit (tail coat).
Boots, patent leather, button.
Hat, silk.
Tie, small white butterfly.
Gloves, heavy white.
Overcoat, Inverness or opera cape.

We don't make to order, but we make to fit.

We clothe your boy.

We clothe your servants.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Opening of Catholic Mission.

The Rev. Father Hughes, of the Paulist Fathers, began a mission in the Church of the Paulist Fathers, Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, yesterday. The mission will last two weeks. Father Hughes will preach at the 10:30 o'clock mass and at vespers. Father Doyle will preach at the 8 o'clock mass and at the evening service. Father Hughes will preach at the 4 o'clock service in the afternoon.

Dedication of Synagogue.

The new synagogue of the Congregation Ohab Sholom, at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was dedicated yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, delivered the dedicatory address. The Rev. Dr. Henry Pereira Mendes, rabbi of the congregation, preached the sermon. The Rev. Dr. Leon Harrison, rabbi of Temple Israel, Harlem, and the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, also delivered addresses.

Dedication of Church.

The Church of the Holy Spirit, at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, was dedicated yesterday by Bishop Potter. The Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the church, preached the sermon. The Rev. Dr. Grant has been rector of the church since its organization, in 1892. The church is a memorial to Mrs. Mary Ann Brayton Ames, wife of Ellis Ames, and was built by her husband and children. It is a handsome edifice of Gothic architecture, and cost $250,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

HORSE SHOW.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NOVEMBER 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M.

Judging Harness Horses, Hackneys, Roadsters, Trotters, Ponies, Four-in-Hands, and Hunters.

CONCERTS BY LANDER.

The Seats in the two Upper Galleries are Not Reserved.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, Broadway & 28th St. Edwin Knowles, Manager. To-night at 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2.

LAST WEEK MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN "THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE."

NOV. 22, FAREWELL WEEK.

Monday, Richard III.; Tuesday, Prince Karl; Wednesday, Merchant of Venice; Thanksgiving Mat., The Devil's Disciple; Evening, Beau Brummell; Friday, A Parisian Romance; Saturday Mat., Beau Brummell; Saturday Evening, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

Special Thanksgiving Matinee.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. at 8:15. Daniel Frohman Manager

MR. SOTHERN'S LAST 6 NIGHTS.

Mon., Tues. & Wed. evenings, AN ENEMY TO THE KING. Thursday matinée and evening, THE LADY OF LYONS. Friday, Sat. mat. & evening, LORD CHUMLEY.

Tuesday, Nov. 23d, at 8, the LYCEUM COMPANY in THE PRINCESS and THE BUTTERFLY, a play of modern society in 5 acts. Seats now ready for the first three weeks. MATINEES THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

WALLACK'S EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEES AT 2.

THIRD WEEK.

MISS JULIA ARTHUR,

Supported by Mr. EDWIN ARDEN, in Frances Hodgson Burnett's and Stephen Townsend's play,

A LADY OF QUALITY.

MATS. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Xtra Matinée Nov. 25, (Thanksgiving.)

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2.

Every evening at 8:15, Mr. George Edwardes' fascinating Japanese Musical Comedy,

THE GEISHA

New Version, New Music, New Dances, New Costumes, and Increased Chorus. Matinées Wed. & Sat.

EXTRA "GEISHA" MAT. TH'KSG'NG DAY.

CARNEGIE HALL.

Monday Evening, Nov. 29.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE N. Y. Medical College and Hospital for Women.

Anton Seidl and His Orchestra.

EMINENT SOLOISTS.

Sale now open at box office, Carnegie Hall.

Carnegie

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1897. EIGHT PAGES.

Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Nov. 13, 1897.

Range for Year 1897. Highest.	Lowest.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending Nov. 13, 1,796,575.	Week ending Nov. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For Week End'g Nov 13, 1897.
100 Oct. 5.	150 Feb. 10.	..	Adams Express	156	156	154	154	152	20
26⅞ Sept. 12.	9½ May 28.	+ ⅝	American Cotton Oil	21½	21½	18	20⅞	17	1,800
80⅛ Sept. 1.	52¾ Feb. 15.	+ ⅛	American Cotton Oil preferred	72¼	76¼	72	73⅛	57¾	2,057
27 July 27.	23 Nov. 9.	..	American District Telegraph	23	23	23	23	....	50
117 Oct. 13.	110 Jan. 5.	..	American Express	117	117⅜	116¼	116¼	113	146
15⅝ Aug. 5.	8⅛ Nov. 8.	− ½	American Spirits Manufacturing	9½	9½	8⅞	9	12⅜	6,845
35 Aug. 5.	18 Nov. 8.	− 4	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	24½	25	18	21	31	2,870
159½ Sept. 3.	100¼ March 29.	− 1⅛	American Sugar Refining Company	133½	133⅝	126⅜	130½	119⅝	406,338
121½ Sept. 14.	100¼ Jan. 7.	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Company pf	110½	112	108⅝	111	103	2,145
93⅜ Aug. 12.	86 March 4.	..	American Tel. & Cable Company	92½	93	92½	93	91	119
90⅜ Aug. 9.	67½ Feb. 15.	+ 2½	American Tobacco	79	81¾	78¼	81¼	83⅜	23,381
115 Aug. 6.	108 Feb. 11.	..	American Tobacco preferred	109¾	110	109¾	110	102	560
15¼ Aug. 12.	9 Jan. 28.	..	Ann Arbor	10	10	10	10	...	20
40 Aug. 12.	22½ April 8.	− 1	Ann Arbor preferred	28	30	28	30	25	400
17 Sept. 18.	9¼ April 19.	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	12½	13	12½	12⅝	....	7,530
85½ Sept. 18.	17 April 19.	+ 1⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	27	27⅞	25⅝	27¾	26⅝	24,456
21¼ Sept. 20.	9 July 10.	− ½	Baltimore & Ohio	12⅝	13¼	12	12⅝	18	2,001
9⅞ Sept. 20.	3 May 22.	+ 1¼	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	....	323
16½ Aug. 17.	8⅞ Oct. 28.	+ 1	Bay State Gas	5½	6¼	4⅝	5⅝	14¼	62,490
37 Sept. 13.	18⅝ Jan. 7.	+ ⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	31½	33	30½	32⅝	22	8,139
137 Sept. 13.	85 Jan. 7.	+ ⅞	Brooklyn Union Gas	122¼	124½	12⅜	122½	96	2,935
4⅝ Oct. 23.	⅝ June 16.	+ 1¼	Brunswick Company, 1st installment paid	3⅞	4½	3⅞	4½	...	950
62½ Sept. 10.	44¼ Jan. 13.	− ⅝	Canada Southern	52¼	53⅞	51½	52½	50	4,493
81⅝ Oct. 14.	46½ March 29.	+ 1½	Canadian Pacific	81	8	80	81	58¼	710
18 Sept. 28.	7⅛ April 20.	..	Central Pacific	13	13	13	13	16	125
27½ Aug. 30.	15⅝ March 29.	+ ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅝	22	20	21⅜	17⅜	18,922
102¼ Sept. 20.	69⅜ Jan. 5.	+ 2½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	92½	94⅞	89⅜	94⅛	82⅝	159,005
61 Sept. 8.	31¼ June 7.	− 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	53½	53½	53	53	...	200
103 Sept. 14.	95 Nov. 8.	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	95	95	95	95	....	150
108¾ Sept. 18.	73½ Jan. 5.	+ 1¼	Chicago Gas	95	96⅝	92⅜	96	77⅞	54,793
29⅝ Aug. 12.	8⅝ June 23.	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western	12⅜	13½	11⅝	13½	...	38,890
43 Sept. 20.	31½ Aug. 26.	..	Chicago Great Western preferred A	33	37	33	37	...	310
33⅜ Sept. 23.	19 Aug. 21.	+ 1¼	Chicago Great Western preferred B	21½	24⅜	21½	24⅜	....	3900
13 Aug. 31.	8 Oct. 29.	+ ⅛	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	....	365
38¼ Sept. 1.	26 Nov. 8.	+ 2	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville preferred	26	29	26	29	....	487
102 Sept. 15.	60¼ April 19.	+ 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	90⅝	96	89	92⅝	78¼	184,458
146 Sept. 4.	130½ March 6.	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	139	140	139	139⅝	120⅞	1,574
132½ Sept. 15.	101¾ April 19.	+ 1⅜	Chicago & Northwestern	118¾	121⅛	117	120⅝	106	20,345
165½ Sept. 22.	153 Jan. 12.	− 1⅛	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	161¼	162	161½	162	150	268
97½ Sept. 20.	60½ April 19.	+ 4⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	82⅝	86⅞	81½	86⅝	72⅝	100,517
41½ Sept. 15.	21⅛ June 1.	+ 1½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	31⅝	34	30½	33½	32¼	5,430
86½ Sept. 8.	63 June 16.	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. preferred	80	80	80	80	85½	100
27⅞ Sept. 14.	15¼ June 28.	+ ¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21¼	21⅝	19⅝	21½	20½	3,450
7⅝ Aug. 12.	3¼ June 4.	− ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. pd	5	5	5	5	....	200
18 Jan. 18.	1½ April 30.	..	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	6	6	5	5½	19⅛	760
241⅞ Sept. 16.	136½ Jan. 2.	− 8½	Consolidated Gas	198	198½	188	189	163	9,100
41⅝ July 19.	28 Nov. 8.	+ 2½	Consolidated Ice	28	35	28	32½	...	1,900
90½ July 29.	80 June 16.	+ ¾	Consolidated Ice preferred	89	90	89	90	...	802
123 Sept. 18.	99⅝ April 11.	..	Delaware & Hudson	109	111½	106	110	127½	11,163
164 Aug. 12.	146½ May 20.	+ 5½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	152	156½	150½	156½	158	1,989
14⅜ Aug. 14.	9¼ April 20.	..	Denver & Rio Grande	11	11	11	11	13⅜	100
50½ Aug. 16.	36 April 26.	− ¾	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	43½	44½	43¾	44¼	45	650
14¾ July 10.	7 April 5.	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	8½	8½	8½	8½	9¼	300
60 Nov. 9.	20 Jan. 5.	+10	Detroit Gas	51	60	51	59	...	3,950
132½ Sept. 17.	101¾ Jan. 2.	..	Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y	121	124	121	121	100½	206
19 Sept. 16.	11½ April 19.	+ ¼	Erie	14⅝	15¼	14⅛	15	17	2,480
46⅝ Sept. 16.	27 April 19.	+ 1½	Erie 1st preferred	35	36¾	34	35⅜	38	2,177
25⅝ Aug. 12.	15½ May 24.	+ 1½	Erie 2d preferred	18½	20¼	18½	20¼	22½	220
84 Sept. 20.	20 June 8.	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	25	25	25	25	32½	100
20 Sept. 2.	10 Aug. 14.	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	15	15	15	15	....	131
20¼ Sept. 17.	14 Oct. 11.	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	15	15½	15	15½	....	300
41⅝ Sept. 15.	28⅝ May 17.	+ 1⅝	General Electric	31⅞	33⅝	31⅛	33¼	33⅞	6,790
141 Sept. 4.	120 June 16.	..	Great Northern preferred	130	133	130	133	120	500
101 Sept. 20.	81½ July 31.	..	H. B. Claflin Company	98	98	97½	97½	....	204
40 Nov. 5.	35 March 1.	..	Homestake	40	40	40	40	....	100
110¾ Aug. 7.	91¼ April 10.	+ ⅞	Illinois Central	99⅝	101⅝	97½	101⅝	96⅛	3,757
50 Aug. 30.	29½ April 29.	+ 2½	Illinois Steel Company	38½	42½	37	42½	56	1,535
13¾ Sept. 4.	6 April 5.	+ ¾	Iowa Central	9¼	10	9	9½	9⅜	700
41¾ Sept. 4.	23 June 8.	+ 2	Iowa Central preferred	28⅝	30	28⅝	30	32½	810
29⅞ Sept. 10.	23 Sept. 21.	+ 1	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23	24¾	23	24	...	724
49¾ Aug. 31.	22 May 4.	− ⅛	Laclede Gas	40¼	41⅝	39	40	28	3,420
96 Aug. 31.	70¾ March 24.	..	Laclede Gas preferred	90	90	90	90	80	100
22½ Sept. 20.	13 May 11.	+ 2	Lake Erie & Western	15	16½	14⅞	16	19	1,150
79⅝ Sept. 20.	58¾ April 11.	+ 2¼	Lake Erie & Western preferred	67⅝	69⅝	65⅝	69⅝	72⅜	2,196
181 Sept. 16.	152 Jan. 2.	+ 1½	Lake Shore	166	171	166	171	152	470
63⅛ Sept. 3.	40½ April 19.	+ 2⅛	Louisville & Nashville	53	55⅝	51⅜	55½	52½	61,138
113 Sept. 10.	81⅜ May 6.	..	Manhattan Consolidated	98½	99⅛	94⅜	98⅛	90½	29,593
104 Nov. 3.	90¾ Oct. 15.	+ 1½	Metropolitan Street Railway	101⅞	103⅛	101	103¼	....	4,427
2⅜ Aug. 13.	1¼ March 16.	..	Mexican National certificates	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅜	100
111⅞ Sept. 6.	90 Jan. 28.	+ 1⅜	Michigan Central	101⅝	103	101⅝	103	98	300
81½ Sept. 16.	16 May 14.	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis	22	22	22	22	20	2
90 Sept. 16.	77⅜ March 18.	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st preferred	85½	85½	84½	85½	78	100
62⅜ Sept. 16.	46 Feb. 16.	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d preferred	52	52	50½	52	48	800
60 Aug. 31.	38 April 14.	+ ⅛	Minnesota Iron	56½	57	56½	57	63½	200
16⅞ Sept. 16.	10 April 19.	+ ⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12½	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜	14½	3,050
42 Sept. 15.	24⅜ April 19.	+ 3½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	29⅜	33½	29	33	29⅜	19,211
40¼ Jan. 7.	10 May 6.	+ 1⅜	Missouri Pacific	27⅞	29½	25⅞	29	24½	49,391
82 Aug. 19.	18 June 3.	+ 2½	Mobile & Ohio	24	25½	23¼	25½	23¼	400
170 Sept. 25.	162½ June 11.	..	Morris & Essex	169	169	169	169	163	50
44 Sept. 10.	21⅞ Feb. 16.	+ 2⅜	National Lead Company	32½	34¼	31	34¼	27	7,800
106⅜ Sept. 10.	88⅜ Feb. 13.	+ ½	National Lead Company preferred	101¾	103	101	103	90¾	1,705
23½ Aug. 31.	10 May 13.	+ ⅞	National Linseed Oil	14⅞	16½	14⅞	16⅜	19	500
103½ Jan. 19.	68¼ May 24.	+ ¾	New Jersey Central	87½	88½	81⅝	88	107	47,910
115½ Sept. 16.	92½ Feb. 18.	+ 1½	New York Central	106¼	106¾	103⅜	106½	95⅝	19,281
185½ Sept. 20.	160 Feb. 11.	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	180	180	179	180	181⅝	335
17⅜ Sept. 3.	11 Feb. 11.	..	New, York Chicago & St. Louis	13⅝	14	13⅛	13½	13½	900
81 Sept. 4.	67⅝ April 15.	− 2½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	73	73	73	73	...	200
43½ Sept. 20.	24 Feb. 10.	+ 2½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	32	34½	32	34	31	400
122 Sept. 17.	*119 Jan. 5.	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	122	122	122	122	....	100
20 Oct. 2.	6½ May 28.	− 1	New York, Susquehanna & Western	16	16	16	16	10⅜	224
45 Sept. 17.	18¼ May 20.	+ 2¼	New York, Susquehanna & Western pf	29	32⅜	28½	32¼	29	5,185
17⅛ Sept. 10.	9 April 19.	+ ½	Norfolk & Western	14½	14½	14½	14½	...	100
45⅝ Sept. 4.	22½ May 5.	+ 3½	Norfolk & Western preferred	41½	44¼	40½	43⅜	...	5,702
6¾ Aug. 13.	3⅝ April 20.	+ ⅛	North American	4	4½	3⅞	4	5½	1,700
21⅞ Sept. 16.	11 April 19.	+ 1½	Northern Pacific	17	18½	16½	18¼	...	9,564
57 Sept. 16.	32⅛ Jan. 5.	+ 1½	Northern Pacific preferred	51	52⅞	49¼	52⅜	...	58,730
10⅜ Jan. 11.	4½ Oct. 19.	..	Ontario Mining	4½	4½	4½	4½	10	175
20½ Sept. 16.	12⅜ April 19.	+ ⅜	Ontario & Western	15¼	15½	14⅜	15⅜	16½	6,280
15½ Oct. 16.	12 Nov. 8.	+ 1¼	Oregon Improvement 2d in. pd	12	14½	12	13½	...	850
73½ Sept. 17.	37½ Jan. 8.	+ 1	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	66¾	67	66¾	67	...	638
23¾ Aug. 16.	17⅜ July 9.	+ ⅛	Oregon Short Line	18	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	...	1,634
39¼ Sept. 2.	24 Jan. 9.	+ ⅝	Pacific Mail	29	30¼	28½	30½	26¼	8,600
119 Sept. 20.	100½ Nov. 9.	+ ½	Pennsylvania Railroad	110	111	109½	110½	...	4,496
3⅝ Aug. 17.	½ June 2.	− ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	1	1	½	½	3	275
98⅜ Nov. 13.	92½ Oct. 15.	..	People's Gas Light & Coke	95⅞	96¼	95⅝	96	...	48,295
34½ Nov. 10.	11½ March 29.	+ 2¼	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	32	34⅞	30	34½	15½	5,060
70¼ Oct. 20.	44⅝ June 25.	+ 1¼	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	66	67½	62½	66⅝	52	2,240
180 Sept. 16.	152 Jan. 2.	+ 2	Pullman Palace Car Company	167	170	165½	169	150⅞	1,795
29½ Sept. 20.	16⅜ April 19.	+ 1½	Reading	20⅝	22⅜	19⅝	22½	...	32,988
57⅜ Sept. 20.	38½ April 19.	+ 2½	Reading 1st preferred	46½	48½	44	47⅞	...	23,767
35⅞ Sept. 20.	22¼ April 10.	+ 1⅜	Reading 2d preferred	25⅜	27½	24½	27½	...	2,171
59⅜ Sept. 10.	38⅛ June 25.	+ ¼	Rio Grande Western preferred	52⅜	54½	52⅜	54½	...	220
9⅜ Sept. 2.	3½ June 14.	+ ⅜	St. Joseph & Grand Island	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	...	250
52 Sept. 1.	37⅜ June 10.	− 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st preferred	42	45	41	45	...	1,450
20¼ Sept. 2.	10¼ July 28.	+ 1⅛	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d preferred	13½	15	12⅜	14	...	950
9 Aug. 12.	4 April 10.	− ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	6	6½	6	6¼	...	454
67¼ Aug. 22.	37 Jan. 29.	+ 3	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st preferred	50	53	49⅜	53	...	4,931
22⅜ Aug. 12.	12 April 15.	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d preferred	18⅜	20⅜	17½	20¼	...	1,735
7 Aug. 16.	1 April 1.	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	4⅝	5	4⅝	5	6½	240
14⅝ Sept. 3.	3½ April 1.	+ 1⅜	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	9½	10½	9½	10¼	11⅝	220
80½ Sept. 14.	47 Jan. 2.	+ ⅛	St. Paul & Omaha	76½	77¾	72⅞	77	43½	13,080
148 July 26.	133 Jan. 18.	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	140	140	140	140	124½	10
25⅛ Sept. 8.	13½ Jan. 12.	..	Southern Pacific	19½	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	17	2,630
12⅝ Sept. 10.	7 April 19.	+ ⅛	Southern Railway	9	9½	9	9½	11¼	2,589
38⅝ Sept. 10.	22¾ April 19.	+ 2	Southern Railway preferred	28½	30	27½	30	31⅞	20,886
11⅜ Jan. 19.	3¼ June 29.	+ ¼	Standard Rope & Twine	4⅝	5	4¼	4⅜	....	1,279
85½ Sept. 9.	17 May 20.	+ 2⅝	Tennessee Coal & Iron	23½	25⅜	22½	25⅜	30⅞	20,521
15 Oct. 30.	8 April 1.	..	Texas Pacific	10½	10⅝	10	10½	10⅝	4,220
161 March 15.	146 May 21.	..	Third Avenue	149	149	149	149	166	25

Continued On Page 2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
(MONDAY EDITION,)
WITH FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT,
$1 PER ANNUM.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Nov. 13, total transactions included 1,796,575 shares of stock and $8,603,250 bonds, with $22,500 Government and $11,000 State bonds.

The week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

Stocks.	Nov. 14, '96.	Nov. 13, '97.	Decrease.
R. R. & Mis.	$1,861,482	$1,796,575	$64,907
Bank	200	500	*300
Mining	2,100	600	1,500
Bonds.			
R. R. & Mis.	15,417,200	8,603,250	6,813,950
State	125,500	11,000	114,500
Government	251,500	22,500	229,000

*Increase.

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf	3½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf	1	Mobile & Ohio	2½
At., T. & S. F. pf	1½	National Lead	2½
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	1½	New York Central	1¼
Bay State Gas	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Brunswick, 1st in. pd.	1¼	2d pf.	2½
Can. Pacific	1¼	N. Y. S. & W. pf.	2½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1¼	Norfolk & West. pf.	3½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	2	Northern Pacific	1¼
Chicago & N. W.	1⅜	Northern Pacific pf.	1½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	2¼	Ore. Imp., 2d in. pd.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	2¼	Peo. Gas L. & Coke	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	4⅜	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	2¼
Consolidated Ice	2½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¼
Del., L. & W.	5½	Pullman Car	2
Detroit Gas	10	Reading	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	Reading 1st pf.	2¼
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
General Electric	1⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Ill. Steel Co.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	3
Iowa Central pf.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
K. C., Pitts. & G.	1	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1⅝
Lake Erie & West.	2	Southern Ry. pf.	3
Lake Erie & W. pf.	2½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2⅜
Lake Shore	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Louis. & Nashville	2¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Met. Street Railway	1½	Western Union Tel.	1⅜
Missouri Pacific	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	4	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2½
Am. Sug. Refs.	1⅝	Ann Arbor pf.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	1	N. Y. Sus. & W.	1
Chicago & E. Ill.	1	St. Jo. & Gr. Is. 1st pf.	1
Consol. Gas	8¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 1st	2	Ohio South. 1st	2
Brooklyn El. 1st, t. r.	1½	Ore. S. L. inc., A.	3¼
Brooklyn R. T. 5s	2	Ore. S. L. inc., B.	2⅜
Cent. of Ga. cons.	1	Reading general 4s	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. cons.	1½	Rome, W. & Og. con.	1½
Cons. Gas, Chi., 1st	1	St. L. S. W. 1st	1½
Detroit Gas 5s	2¼	Southern Railway 5s	1¼
Erie general lien	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Iowa Central 1st	2	Texas Pacific 2d	1
Iron Mt. general	1½	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1¼
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	1¼	U. Pac. col. tr. 6s, notes, 62½ paid	1½
Mid. of N. J. 1st	3	U. P., D. & G. 1st	1
Minn. & St. L. con.	1	Wabash 2d	2
Mo., K. & T. 2d	2	West. U. col. tr. 5s	1
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	3¾	E. T., Va. & Ga. dev. 5s	1
Chi. & N. W. con.	2	C., H. V. & T. 5s, t. r., $45 paid	2
Evans. & T. H. gen.	4	Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st	1
		Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.	1½

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Nov. 15.

Baltimore and Ohio—Annual meeting.
Bank of Montreal—Books close for dividend.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg—Books close for annual meeting.
Columbia and Western—Dividend payable.
Diamond Match—Annual meeting.
City Trust, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Erie Telegraph and Telephone—Dividend payable.
H-O Company—Books close for dividend.
Joint Traffic Association—Board of Control meeting.
Lake Erie and Western—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company—Dividend payable.
New England Telephone and Telegraph—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Western—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Oregon Improvement—Third assessment on bonds and stocks payable.
Pullman Palace Car—Dividend payable.
Rio Grande Western—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg—Dividend payable.
Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf—Expiration of time for deposit of bonds and stock under reorganization.
United States Express—Dividend payable.
West Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Nov. 16.

American District Telegraph—Dividend payable.
Baltimore and Ohio—Books reopen after annual meeting.
Columbia and Western—Books reopen after payment of dividend.
New England Telephone and Telegraph—Books reopen after dividend.
Norfolk and Western—Books reopen after payment of dividend on preferred stock.
Pullman Car—Books reopen after payment of dividend.
United States Express—Books reopen after payment of dividend.
West Chicago Street Railway—Books reopen after payment of dividend.
Lake Erie and Western Preferred—Books

reopen after payment of dividend on preferred stock.

Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Michigan-Peninsular Car Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Pacific Mail—Special meeting.

Thursday, Nov. 18.

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern—Annual meeting.
Michigan-Peninsular Car—Books reopen after payment of dividend on preferred stock.
Standard Oil—Books close for dividend.
Welsbach Commercial—Annual meeting.

Friday, Nov. 19.

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern—Books reopen after annual meeting.
H-O Company—Dividend payable.
Welsbach Commercial—Books reopen after annual meeting.

Saturday, Nov. 20.

Boston and Montana Mining—Dividend payable.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg—Annual meeting.
Columbus (Ohio) Gas—Dividend payable.
Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking—Annual meeting.
Glucose Sugar Refining—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Grand Rapids Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
H-O Company—Books reopen after payment of dividend.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Kansas City and Suburban Belt—Books close for dividend.
North Pennsylvania—Books reopen after payment of dividend.
New York and Honduras Mining—Dividend payable.
Welsbach Commercial Company—Books close for dividend.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$11,133,455
Corresponding week, 1896	8,214,126
Since Jan. 1, 1897	427,369,283
Corresponding period, 1896	387,232,119

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$7,348,516
Corresponding week, 1896	7,675,146
Since Jan. 1, 1897	349,902,547
Corresponding period, 1896	323,873,994

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$156,717
Corresponding week, 1896	2,141,329
Since Jan. 1, 1897	16,014,578
Corresponding period, 1896	84,546,719

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$858,639
Corresponding week, 1896	1,106,495
Since Jan. 1, 1897	70,426,834
Corresponding period, 1896	97,068,495

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	$792,000,295
Balances week ending Nov. 13	28,472,103
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	725,052,553
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	43,290,182
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30	680,229,861
Balances week ending Oct. 30	41,276,452
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23	764,596,108
Balances week ending Oct. 23	47,110,718
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16	799,310,890
Balances week ending Oct. 16	42,786,840

*Five days.

BANK STOCK SALES.

The following sales of bank stocks were made on the Stock Exchange last week:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last	Sales.
America	350	350	350	350	1
Am. Exchange	174	174	170	170	9
Central Nat.	160	160	160	160	10
Continental	132	132	132	132	8
Corn Exch.	295	295	295	295	75
German-Am.	112	112	112	112	24
Manhattan	230	230	230	230	100
Ninth	98	98	98	98	132
Tradesmen's	102	102	102	102	100

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $583,925. The banks now hold $21,765,150 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $1,281,100, an increase in specie of $680,300, an increase in legal tenders of $650,800, an increase in deposits of $2,988,700, and a decrease in circulation of $17,500.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Nov. 13, '97.	Nov. 6, '97.	Nov. 14, '96.
Loans	$575,316,900	$574,085,800	$445,408,600
Specie	102,856,300	102,176,000	71,998,900
Legal tenders	77,741,800	77,091,000	65,124,400
Net deposits	635,331,800	632,343,100	454,359,500
Circulation	16,032,500	16,050,000	20,499,100

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Nov. 13, '97.	Nov. 6, '97.	Nov. 14, '96.
Specie	$102,856,300	$102,176,000	$71,998,700
Legal tenders	77,741,800	77,091,000	65,124,400
Total res've	$180,598,100	$179,267,000	$137,093,300
Reserve required ag'st deposits	158,832,950	158,085,775	113,589,375
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$21,765,150	$21,181,225	$23,503,925

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$23,503,925	1892	$2,678,900
1896	20,404,050	1891	9,452,150
1895	61,669,050	1890	*832,300
1894		1889	549,875
1893	57,828,725	1888	11,557,600

*Deficit.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1½@2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £81,379 bullion in the week ended Thursday last, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 47.03, became 48.17 per cent. The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France showed an increase in gold of 275,000f and a loss in silver of 1,725,000f.

Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Nov. 13, 1897.

Continued From Page 1.

Range for Year 1897. Highest.		Range for Year 1897. Lowest.		Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Week ending Nov. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For Week End. Nov. 13, 1897.
27⅝	Oct. 20.	4½	April 19.	+ ⅝	Union Pacific 2d in. pd.	20⅜	21⅝	19¼	21½	...	47,467
11⅝	Sept. 23.	1	April 24.	− ⅛	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	7½	7½	6⅝	7⅛	3	1,056
10	Aug. 23.	6¼	May 22.	..	United States Leather.	7	7½	6⅝	7	11	1,636
72	Sept. 1.	50	April 22.	+ 1	United States Leather preferred.	61¼	61½	58½	61½	67⅛	7,198
25¼	Jan. 19.	10	June 8.	− ⅝	United States Rubber.	16½	16⅝	16	16	25	765
76⅞	Jan. 5.	50	July 29.	+ 1½	United States Rubber preferred.	65	66⅜	64	65½	85½	850
9⅜	Sept. 7.	4⅝	March 29.	+ ⅛	Wabash.	6¾	7⅛	6⅜	6⅝	7⅛	1,898
24⅝	Sept. 20.	11½	April 19.	+ ⅞	Wabash preferred.	16⅝	17⅝	16¼	17⅛	18½	12,030
116½	Sept. 8.	98	June 15.	..	Wells-Fargo Express.	110	110	110	110	97	185
10	Sept. 8.	5⅜	June 3.	− ⅛	Western Union Beef.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	8	110
90⅜	Sept. 11.	75⅝	May 7.	+ 1⅝	Western Union Telegraph.	85½	87½	84⅝	86⅝	88⅝	17,828
6½	Jan. 2.	½	June 1.	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 in. pd.	2⅝	3⅜	2⅜	2¾	...	1,560
4⅝	Aug. 12.	1	June 3.	..	Wisconsin Central.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...	20

Note.—The highest and lowest prices for the year are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Based on sales of small lots.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates, $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.88¾ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.82⅝@4.82⅞ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼@4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅛@4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82@4.82⅞ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18⅜ for short; reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95 5-16@95⅝, and guilders at 40 1-16@40¼ and 40⅛@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—Par@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic 17½ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57¼@58⅛c.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅝c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars, 45½c.

Bar silver in London, 26⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $13,420,645, and the exports for the same period $28,919,207. The net exports therefore have been $15,498,562. The net imports for the same period in 1896 were $28,104,032, against net exports in 1895 of $47,908,011, in 1894 of $66,377,544, and in 1893 of $11,207,107.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

Bank of England.

	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 11, 1897	£31,512,880	.....
Nov. 12, 1896	35,464,995	.....

Bank of France.

Nov. 11, 1897	78,333,287	£48,222,142
Nov. 12, 1896	77,101,092	49,139,491

Bank of Germany.

Nov. 11, 1897	26,795,000	13,803,000
Nov. 12, 1896	27,543,000	14,070,000

Austria-Hungary.

Nov. 11, 1897	38,003,000	12,305,000
Nov. 12, 1896	30,414,000	12,578,000

Spain.

Nov. 11, 1897	9,228,000	10,790,000
Nov. 12, 1896	8,528,000	9,819,000

Netherlands.

Nov. 11, 1897	2,628,000	6,646,000
Nov. 12, 1896	2,635,000	6,701,000

Belgium.

Nov. 11, 1897	2,868,000	1,434,000
Nov. 12, 1896	2,760,000	1,380,000
Total for the week	£189,308,167	£93,269,142
Total preceding week	188,802,220	93,027,025
Corresponding week last year	184,446,087	93,087,491

PERMANENT TRADE ABROAD.

Apropos of the great strike of English engineers, which shows no sign of an early termination, notwithstanding that it has been going on for several months, the latest issue of The Iron Age gives much space to a presentation of opinions of American manufacturers as to the effect of the strike on trade in American machinery and tools. So far as exports of these American manufactures are concerned the opinions differ considerably, according to the nature of the business done by the party offering the opinion. Some of them claim that the strike has not produced any falling off in English orders, while others state that it has. Builders of standard machine tools, it is said, have not suffered so much as constructors of special appliances.

Another phase of this strike which is of significance to American manufacturers is the diverting of Continental business from England. On this The Iron Age has the following to say:

"A portion of the orders from the Continent—notably France, Germany, Belgium, and Russia—which would in the ordinary course of events have gone to England, have come here. It is more than likely that the opportunities thus afforded will be eagerly seized, and the aim will be to make a permanent business out of what is now only temporary."

OUR LOCOMOTIVES ABROAD.

Some particulars of the orders for locomotives which the Baldwin Works have just secured from foreign countries have been received. The contracts call for fifty-eight locomotives of various types.

The most significant point with these orders is that similar contracts, in a number of instances, have heretofore been awarded to foreign makers, and in the present instance these manufacturers were active competitors against the Baldwin Company for the orders.

The largest single foreign contract that the Philadelphia concern received preceding this was recorded early last Winter from Japan, when one order calling for 44 locomotives was placed for the Japan Railway Company. These engines were shipped some months ago. The orders just taken are as follows: Ten passenger and 12 freight locomotives for the Finland State Railway; 16 freight and 8 passenger engines for the Central Railway of Brazil; 10 freight locomotives for the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada; 1 passenger locomotive for the Norwegian State Railway, and 1 rack engine, Apt system, for La Compania Penoles of Mexico. More than twenty-five years have elapsed since the Baldwin Company had obtained a contract for locomotives from the Finland Government. On account of having closed these foreign contracts, it is said that the Baldwin Company will have to make an immediate expenditure of about $600,000 for new material, &c.—Engineering and Mining Journal

INACTIVE STOCKS.

The following table gives the highest and lowest prices of the year for inactive stocks dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, together with the last recorded sales and the closing quotations on Saturday:

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	STOCKS.	High	Date	Low	Date	Last Sale and Date	
160	..	Albany & Sus.	*177½	April 8	*170	Feb. 1	170 July	6
60	..	Alton & Terre Haute.	62	May 20	59	Aug. 16	60 Oct.	6
..	..	Am. Bank Note Co.	*43½	July 31	*42⅜	July 31	43 Sept.	2
120	140	American Coal	125	Sept. 16	125	Sept. 16	125 Sept.	16
103	106	Boston Air Line pf.	*100	Oct. 13	*102	March 22	105 July	18
20	22½	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	25¾	Sept. 20	*16	May 14	*16 Nov.	3
57	60	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	68¼	Sept. 20	60	Aug. 12	60 Oct.	19
70	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern.	*76	Aug. 31	*68	April 22	70 March	19
55	..	Capital Traction	58	Sept. 15	50½	Oct. 11	53 Oct.	27
..	..	Central Coal & Coke.	20⅜	Oct. 13	20⅜	Oct. 13	20⅜ Oct.	13
158	..	Chicago & Alton.	166	March 10	152½	July 27	165 Sept.	9
173	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	170½	Oct. 2	170½	Oct. 2	170½ Oct.	2
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards.	*103⅝	April 9	*102½	May 22	102½ May	22
40	50	Clev., Lor. & W. pf.	40¼	March 3	39	Nov. 3	39 Nov.	3
163	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	163½	Sept. 8	*161	April 30	162 June	5
½	1	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	2	Aug. 13	⅞	July 2	⅞ Oct.	23
2	5	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	5	Aug. 13	2	Oct. 15	3½ Oct.	23
70	78	Col. Fuel & I. pf.	*85	May 13	*73	Sept. 4	80 Oct.	15
18	23	Col., Hock. V. & Tol. pf.	46	Jan. 1	14	Aug. 3	19½ Nov.	3
160	..	Commercial Cable	*162½	May 28	*162½	May 28	162½ May	28
38	..	Consolidated Coal	37½	May 20	35	Feb. 1	37½ May	20
70	..	Des M. & Fort D. pf.	65	June 30	60	July 13	60 July	13
3	4¼	Dul., S. Shore & At.	4⅝	Aug. 7	3	April 29	4½ Sept.	16
6	7½	Dul., S. Shore & At. pf.	10¼	Aug. 7	6½	May 7	6⅝ Nov.	5
106	110	Ed. Elec. Ill. of B'klyn.	115¼	Aug. 9	98½	March 2	106½ Sept.	30
..	..	Equitable Gas	260	July 30	*213½	May 6	260 July	30
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	76	Sept. 14	63½	April 1	75 Oct.	14
43	48	Evans. & T. H. pf.	48	Sept. 21	37	April 23	43 Nov.	4
..	..	Flint & P. Marquette.	14¼	Aug. 30	9½	Aug. 5	12⅜ Oct.	27
..	..	Flint & P. Marquette pf.	40	Oct. 13	31	July 29	40 Oct.	29
..	..	General Electric pf.	*75⅜	Jan. 9	*75	March 22	75 March	22
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	107	July 14	107	July 14	107 July	14
30	..	Green Bay & Western.	40	Aug. 12	35	July 29	30 Oct.	21
..	..	Harlem	*324	May 25	295	Feb. 11	324 May	25
..	..	Ill. Cent., leased lines.	97	Aug. 7	*95	Nov. 6	*95 Nov.	6
7	9	Kanawha & Mich.	9⅝	Aug. 16	4	June 12	7½ Nov.	4
..	..	Keeley Motor	4½	March 9	4½	March 9	4½ March	9
2	4	Keokuk & Des Moines.	4¾	Aug. 12	2	Feb. 27	4 Aug.	19
13	15	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	19	Aug. 12	12	March 26	14 Oct.	25
30	35	Keokuk & Western.	38½	Oct. 8	32	Feb. 24	36½ Oct.	8
1	10	Kingston & Pembroke.	2	Aug. 27	1	Aug. 30	1 Aug.	30
37	45	Long Island	55	Jan. 8	39¾	Nov. 5	39¾ Nov.	5
4	8	Manhattan Beach	7	June 5	4	Aug. 3	5 Oct.	18
40	50	Maryland Coal pf.	*50	May 11	40	July 6	40 July	6
5	6	Mexican Central	9⅜	July 6	6	Oct. 28	6⅜ Oct.	4
..	..	Mich. Peninsular Car.	*14	Sept. 9	10	July 31	14 Sept.	9
..	..	Mich. Pen. Car pf.	61	Sept. 18	42	May 18	42 May	18
7½	10	National Starch	13	Aug. 31	3	May 5	6 Oct.	22
65	85	National Starch 1st pf.	90	Sept. 30	51¼	March 30	86 Oct.	7
23	30	National Starch 2d pf.	45	Aug. 30	8¾	April 15	20 Nov.	1
4	8	New Central Coal.	8½	Aug. 31	4¾	May 28	7 Oct.	15
..	20	N. Y. Air Brake.	31½	Aug. 27	24¾	Oct. 23	24¾ Oct.	23
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	*124	Jan. 28	*124	Jan. 28	124 Jan.	28
..	..	N. Y. & E. River Gas.	97½	Sept. 2	60¼	June 3	86 Sept.	13
..	..	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	*120	Aug. 21	*98	May 27	117¼ Sept.	10
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	*290	Aug. 31	*290	Aug. 31	290 Aug.	31
34	38	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	41	Sept. 10	16	Jan. 8	35 Nov.	1
..	..	Panama	*95	Sept. 22	*90	Sept. 22	95 Sept.	22
325	375	Pennsylvania Coal	*340	March 24	*340	March 24	340 March	24
3	6	Peoria & Eastern.	8⅝	Aug. 30	5	April 23	7½ Sept.	13
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf.	*115	Sept. 29	*115	Sept. 29	115 Sept.	29
165	..	P., Fort W. & Chi.	*172½	Aug. 10	*150	May 11	172½ Aug.	10
5	7	Pitts. & Western pf.	12	Sept. 13	4¾	Aug. 13	10 Sept.	30
1	3	Quicksilver	4⅛	Aug. 30	1½	June 4	3 Sept.	22
8	11	Quicksilver pf.	13	Aug. 16	8	April 14	10 Sept.	24
182	186	Ren. & Saratoga.	185	Jan. 26	*175	Oct. 9	182½ Oct.	4
..	..	Rio Grande West.	25½	Sept. 10	14¾	June 26	23½ Aug.	14
120	..	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	*121½	Sept. 28	*116	March 8	120½ Oct.	27
19	21	St. Paul & Duluth.	30	Sept. 10	20	Jan. 4	20 Oct.	26
80½	83	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	87¼	Oct. 4	75	April 20	80½ Oct.	27
120	123	St. P., Minn. & Man.	125	Aug. 6	114	Jan. 28	123 Nov.	5
190	200	Sixth Avenue	*195	July 19	*188	July 15	195 July	19
..	..	Standard Gas	*128½	Aug. 17	*81	Jan. 26	128½ Aug.	17
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	*151	Sept. 9	*102	Jan. 6	*148 Nov.	6
..	..	Tenn. Coal & Iron	*80	July 30	*65	April 9	80 July	30
..	..	Texas Central	10	July 13	10	July 13	10 July	13
..	..	Texas Central pf.	*40½	Feb. 5	*40½	Feb. 5	40½ Feb.	5
..	..	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	9	Aug. 13	6	April 7	8⅛ Aug.	18
..	..	Tol. & Ohio Central.	26½	Oct. 1	20	Sept. 3	25 Oct.	4
..	..	Union Ferry	*64	July 13	*62½	May 5	64 July	13
40	45	U. S. Express.	48	July 23	39	March 19	40 Oct.	21
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Can.	*215¼	March 15	*215¼	March 15	215¼ March	15
165	170	Utica & Black River.	165	Oct. 20	165	Oct. 20	165 Oct.	20
..	..	Warren Railroad	167	Aug. 9	166	Aug. 24	166 Aug.	24
99¼	100	West Chicago St.	111	Aug. 16	103½	Oct. 8	103½ Oct.	8
..	..	Western Gas	85½	Aug. 18	68	June 7	84 Oct.	13
..	..	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	29	Jan. 5	25⅜	April 15	12⅜ Nov.	4

FACTS THAT TELL.

The Star Furnace of the Star Furnace Company at Jackson, Ohio, has been put in blast.

***

The Wellston Furnace Company of Wellston, Ohio, has advanced the wages of its blast furnace employes 10 per cent.

***

The Isabella Furnace Company of Pittsburg, Penn., has all three of its blast furnaces at Etna, Penn., in active operation.

***

Ground has been broken for the erection of the new tinplate plant at Johnstown, Penn.

***

Fannie Furnace at West Middlesex, Penn., is being put in readiness to resume operations shortly. The stack has been idle for about two years.

***

The owners of the rolling mill at Peoria, Ill., which has been idle for many months, have decided to build several open-hearth steel furnaces.

***

The plant of the Wilkes Rolling Mill Company at Sharon, Penn., which has been idle for several years, is being put in operation.

***

Philadelphia capitalists are negotiating for the erection of a steel plant at Birdsboro, Berks County, Penn. The proposed capital of the company is to be $250,000.

***

The furnaces of the new skelp mill of the Reading Iron Company at Reading, Penn., have started. It is an entirely new industrial plant and cost $125,000 to build. It will employ 150 hands. The product will be used in the manufacture of iron pipe.

***

The Portage Iron Works at Duncansville, Penn., are adding a new hoop mill and steel wire nail mill to their plant. One hundred skilled workmen will be brought from the Brooklyn steel nail mill of this company.

***

The plant of the National Tube Works Company, McKeesport, Penn., is being operated to its utmost capacity in all departments and the output is considerably larger than ever before in the history of this company.

A HOME HINT.

There is a slight disposition East to place money in Cripple Creek securities. It behooves the broker to weigh his advice and to select only the best securities.—Colorado Springs Gazette.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Nov. 13, 1897.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending N.v. 13 $8,636,750

	Week ending Nov. 13, 1897.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Albany & Susquehanna con. 7s	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	1
Allegheny Valley gen. 4s	102	102	102	102	5
American Dock & Imp. 5s	115	115	115	115	1
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	76¾	76¾	76¼	76¼	4
American Tobacco scrip	76	76¾	75	75	15¾
Ann Arbor 1st	80½	82	80½	82	13
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific 1st	30	30	30	30	1
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. general 4s	86	86½	86	86⅝	452½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	53¼	54¼	52¼	54¼	712
Austin & Northwestern 1st	83½	84¼	83½	84¼	34
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	108	108	108	108	3
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	3
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, trust receipts	81½	81½	81½	81½	10
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	87¾	90	87½	90	61
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	99	99¾	99	99¾	32
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	110¼	110⅝	110	110	47
Buffalo & Erie new	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	7,500
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg general 5s	100½	100½	100	100	21
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st	108⅝	108¾	108¼	108¾	38½
Canada Southern 1st	109⅝	110½	109⅜	110½	12
Canada Southern 2d	107	107½	107	107½	7
Central of Georgia 1st income	38	38	36	37½	41
Central of Georgia 2d income	12	12½	11½	12½	26
Central of Georgia 3d income	7½	7½	7½	7½	1
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	115⅞	116¼	115⅞	116¼	22
Central of Georgia con. 5s	90½	90½	90½	90½	2
Central Ohio reorganization 1st	100	100	97½	97½	4
Central of New Jersey convertible, 1902	112	112	112	112	3
Central of New Jersey general 5s	112¾	112¾	112¼	112½	18
Central Pacific 6s of 1898	102½	102⅞	102½	102⅞	2
Central Pacific land grant	99	99	99	99	5
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	77¾	78¼	77	78¼	247
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	110⅝	110½	110⅜	110½	15
Chesapeake & Ohio purchasing money fund	103¼	103½	103¼	103¼	9
C. & O., R. & A., 1st con. 4s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	118	118	118	118	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy cv. 5s	106½	106¾	106¾	106¾	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	102	102⅝	101¾	102⅝	28
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. 4s	93¾	94	93¾	94	34
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s	93	93	93	93	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s	117¼	117⅝	117¼	117½	45
Chicago & East Illinois general 5s	100	101¾	100	101¾	89
Chicago & Erie 1st	110	110	110	110	11
Chicago, Indiana & Louisville ref. 6s	95	95	95	95	5
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	½
Chicago Gaslight & Coke 1st	103¾	104¼	103¼	104	17
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol	134½	134½	134½	134½	10
Chicago Terminal Transfer, tr. receipts	44¼	45	43¾	44½	112
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. L. & Chi. 4s	101	101	100½	100½	7
Cleveland & Canton 1st, tr. receipts	67	67	67	67	1
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div.	93½	94	93½	94	9
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, trust receipts	61	61	61	61	11
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	94	94	92½	92½	12
Columbia & Greenville 1st	114½	116	114½	116	60
Col. & Hock. Valley 5s, tr. rects., $45 paid	70	72	70	70½	17
Commercial Cable 4s	105	105	105	105	10
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	100	100	99	100	11
Dallas & Waco 1st	80¾	80¾	80	80	14
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	88	88	88	88	2
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	5
Detroit Gas Co. 5s	90	91¼	90	91¼	51
Duluth & Iron Range 1st	102	103	102	102	13
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Div. 5s	116	116	115	115	5
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia 1st	100	100	100	100	11
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia con. 5s	100	100¼	108¾	100	19
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	13
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. con 5s	112½	113	112½	113	3
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 1st 5s	100	100¾	100	100¾	31
Erie general lien	69	70½	69	70½	91
Erie prior lien	90¼	91	90¼	91½	83
Erie 1st consolidated	143⅝	143⅝	143⅝	143⅝	1
Erie 3d mortgage	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	3
Erie 1st extended 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	4
Eureka Springs 1st	65	65	65	65	3
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	70½	71	69½	71	2
Flint & Père Marquette general 6s	111	111	111	111	18
Fort Worth & Denver City, 1st	68	69	68	68¾	12
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st	57½	57½	57½	57½	2
Fulton Elevated 1st	39½	39½	39½	39½	100
Gal., Harrisburg & San A., Mex. & Pac. 1st	90⅝	91	90⅝	91	35
Georgia Pacific 1st 5-6s	120	120	120	120	5
General Electric debentures	102¼	102¼	102¼	102⅛	13
Houston & Texas cons. 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
Houston & Texas general 4s	77½	79	77½	77¾	63
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	102	102	101¾	101¾	8
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	99½	99½	99½	99½	2
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
International & Great Northern 1st	118½	118½	118⅛	118⅛	3½
International & Great Northern 3d	44	44	43	43	2
Iowa Central 1st	98½	100½	98½	99¼	101
Iron Mountain general 5s	83¾	85¼	83½	85½	75
Iron Mountain 1st ext. 4½s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	5
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st	79½	80	79	80	23
Kansas Pacific cn., tr. rects	86¾	87½	86¾	87½	190
Kansas & Texas 1st g. 4s	85¼	86½	85¼	86¾	208
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	59	61½	58½	61½	206
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	79½	80	79½	80	10
Kentucky Central 4s	88	88⅝	88	88⅝	5
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	4
Knoxville & Ohio 1st	115	115½	115	115	26
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st	101	101	100¼	100¼	61
Lake Erie & Western 1st	116	117⅜	116	117⅜	38
Lake Shore 3½s	104½	105⅞	104½	104⅞	118
Lake Shore 3½s, registered	104½	104½	104½	104½	16
Lake Shore 1st consol. coup	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	19
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol., assented	100½	101	100½	101	22
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre general 5s	85	85	85	85	9
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st	119	119	119	119	12
Long Island Ferry 4½s	90	90	90	90	5
Louisiana & Missouri River 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
Louisville & Nashville 1st, Cecilian Br	106	106	106	106	1
Louisville & Nashville cons	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	11
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s	84¼	84¼	84	84¾	43
Manhattan Con. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	5
Metropolitan Elevated 1st	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
Metropolitan Elevated 2d	103¼	103¼	102⅝	102⅝	2
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	110¾	111¼	110¾	111	157
Midland of New Jersey 1st	120	120	120	120	52
Milwaukee & Northern 1st, 1910, main line	121	121	121	121	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	105	106½	105	106	31
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st	91½	92	91½	92	23
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & W. ext. 5s	115¼	115½	115¼	115½	1
Missouri Pacific cn	90	90¼	89⅝	89⅞	25
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	71½	71⅝	71¼	71½	13
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis 2d	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis con	102	103	102	102¾	12
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st	105	105	105	105	1
New York Central 1st coupon	118	118¾	118	118¾	50
New York Central Rext. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
New York Central deb. 5s	109¼	109¼	108¾	109¼	8
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st	104¾	104½	104	104½	50
New York & Harlem 1st coup	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
New York, New Haven & H. con. deb. ctfs.	139	139	138¾	138¾	3
New York, Ontario & Western rfdg. 4s	97	97	97	97	8
New York, Ontario & Western 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	14
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	76	77¼	76	77¼	69½
New York, Susquehanna & Western genl	84	84	84	84	4
New York, Susquehanna & West. Ter. 1st	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Northern Ohio 1st	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	10
Northern Pacific 1st coup	117	117¾	117	117½	2
Northern Pacific general lien	58	58½	57¾	58¼	571
Northern Pacific prior lien	90¾	91¼	90¾	91⅜	448½
Northern Pacific prior lien registered	91½	91½	91½	91½	2
Northern Pacific 1st reg	105	105	104	105	11
Northern Pacific 1st reg	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	6
Northwest sinking fund 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Northwest sinking fund 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	3
Northwest gold 7s, coupon	118½	118½	118½	118½	20
Northwest consolidated 7s	142	142	142	142	1
Northwest 25-year deb. 5s	107½	108	107¼	108	20
Northwest sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	115½	115¾	115¼	115⅝	16
Northwest extended 4s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
Ohio River R. R. 1st	105	105	105	105	2
Ohio Southern 1st	79	79	79	79	1
Ohio Southern O. M. 4s	14	14	14	14	1
Omaha & St. Louis 1st	76	76	76	76	1
Oregon Improvement cn. 5s, 2d instal. paid	39	40¼	39	40	60
Oregon Improvement 1st, trust receipts	102	102	102	102	5
Oregon Short Line 6s	119¾	120⅝	119	120⅝	56
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	91½	93	91	92⅝	99
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	89	87¾	85	87¾	79
Oregon Short Line & Utah Nor. 1st	107	107	107	107	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	92⅝	93⅜	92⅝	93⅜	33
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 1st	111½	111½	111½	111½	4
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	9
Pennsylvania Co. gtd. 4½s	113⅜	114¼	113⅜	114¼	5
Pennsylvania Co. 4½s, registered	113½	113½	113½	113¼	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st	76	77	76	77	78
People's Gaslight & Coke of Chi. 2d gtd. 6s	107½	108	107½	108	2
Peoria, Decatur & Ev. 1st	103	103	103	103	8
Peo., Decatur & Ev. 1st, tr. rects	103	103	103	103	3
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st, Ev. Div. trust receipts	95½	96¼	95½	96¼	4
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st	103	103⅜	103	103⅛	2
Pittsburg & Western 1st	76	76	76	76	10
Reading general 4s	83	84½	82½	84½	280
Rio Grande Western 1st	81	81⅝	81	81½	52
Rock Island 5s	106	106⅝	105⅝	106½	81
Rock Island debenture 5s	101½	102½	101½	102½	7
Rock Island 1st 6s, coupon	132½	133⅜	131½	133⅛	13
Rock Island 1st 6s, registered	133	133	133	133	10
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol	120	120	120	120	1
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st	67½	67¾	67½	67¾	7
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute 1st 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s	71	71	70½	70½	4
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	100¾	101⅜	100¾	101⅜	55
St. Louis Southern 1st	90	90	90	90	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	71½	73½	71½	73½	54
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	27	27	27	27	5
St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute 2d	101	101	101	101	2
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	104	104	103⅞	103⅞	17
St. Paul Terminal 5s	113¾	113¾	113⅜	113½	3
St. Paul 1st, Wisconsin & Minn. Div	116½	116½	114	114	22
St. Paul 1st, Southwest Div	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	1
St. Paul, Chicago Pacific Western 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	27
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minnesota Div	118½	118½	118½	118½	10
St. Paul, Min. & Man. 2d	119	119	119	119	1
St. Paul City Cable con. 5s	90				
St. P. Min. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	106	106½	106	106½	5
St. Paul, Min. & Man. 1st, East Minn. 1st	107¼	107¾	107	107	11
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	94	94	94	94	1
San Antonio and Aransas Pass 4s	59	60	59	60	80
Scioto Valley and New England g. 4s	82¼	82½	82½	82½	3
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st	100	100½	100	100½	41
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	90	90	90	90	10
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st	106¾	107	106¾	107	21
Southern Railway 5s	90¼	92	90	91¼	183
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	60	60¾	60	60¾	9
Standard Rope & Twine inc	12½	13	12	12	20
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham Div	86	86	86	86	9
Terminal R. R. Ass'n of St. L. con. 5s	107⅜	107¾	107¾	107¾	5
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s	96¾	97¼	96¾	97	43
Texas & Pacific, Eastern Div., 1st 6s	107	107	107	107	5
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	95	95½	94½	95¼	103
Texas Pacific 2d inc	26⅜	28	26¼	27⅜	356
Third Avenue 1st 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	18
Toledo, St. L. & K. C. 1st, trust receipts	80	83	80	83	47
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st	101½	104	101½	104	10
Union Elevated 1st trust receipts	80	80	80	80	8
Union Pacific ext. sink. fund 8s, t. r.	109	110½	109	110½	48
Union Pacific 1st, 1898	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	7
Union P. 6s, coll. tr. notes, 62½ p. c. prin. p.	41	42	41	42	83
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf 5s	47	47	47	47	21
Union Pacific, Den. & G. 1st, tr. rects	46	47¾	46	46¾	103
United States Leather 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
Virginia Midland gen. gtd. stamped	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
Wabash 1st	105½	105½	105¼	105½	94
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago Ext	99½	99½	99½	99½	3
Wabash 2d	78	79	78	79	16
Western Pacific 6s	102	102¼	102	102¼	3
Western Union deb. 7s, '75, registered	104½	104½	104½	104½	38
Western Union col. tr. 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½	7
West Shore 4s, c	109⅝	110	109¼	110	37
West Shore 4s, r	109	109½	109	109½	24
Western New York & Pennsylvania gen	46	46	46	46	2
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st	107¼	108	107¼	108	7
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st	91½	91½	91½	91½	4
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st	95	95½	95	95½	8
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	33	33	33	33	7
Total Sales					$8,603,250

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	1½
United States 4s, 1925, registered	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	20
United States 5s, coupon	114	114	114	114	1
Total sales					$22,500

STATE BONDS.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	67	67	67	67	11
Total sales					$11,000
Grand total					$8,636,750

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1897.

	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Last sale.	Date.
United States 2s registered	98½	Aug. 12	98¼	Sept. 10	98¼	Sept. 10
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113	Nov. 3	110⅜	June 3	112⅝	Nov. 6
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114	Sept. 20	111⅜	Jan. 12	113⅜	Nov. 10
United States 4s, 1925, registered	127½	Oct. 26	120¼	Jan. 5	127¼	Nov. 9
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	128¼	Oct. 26	120¼	Jan. 5	128	Nov. 5
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Nov. 3	113	May 11	115	Nov. 3
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115⅜	Oct. 23	113	May 4	114	Nov. 9
United States currency 6s, 1898	103½	Feb. 16	102⅜	Nov. 5	102⅜	Nov. 5
United States currency 6s, 1899	107¾	April 7	106½	Feb. 16	107¾	April 7

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1897.

	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Last sale.	Date.
Alabama, Class A	108½	Sept. 17	105½	July 12	108½	Nov. 3
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	107¾	Oct. 9	107¾	Oct. 9
Alabama, Class B	107½	June 22	104¾	July 28	104¾	July 26
Alabama, Class C	100	April 1	98½	Feb. 23	99	Sept. 27
Louisiana consolidated 4s	96	April 1	95½	April 21	93	Sept. 15
North Carolina consolidated 4s	105½	June 16	103½	July 21	103½	July 21
North Carolina con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4	100	Oct. 4	100	Oct. 4
Tennessee settlement 3s	81½	Aug. 17	76	April 6	84⅝	Nov. 4
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	81½	Sept. 24	72	Feb. 18	80	Nov. 4
Virginia funded debt	67¾	Sept. 8	61	Jan. 5	67¼	Nov. 4
Virginia deferred 6s	5	April 1	5	April 1	5	April 1
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	6	March 1	3½	June 22	3½	June 22

BANK STOCKS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1897.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	350	Nov. 11	335	April 20	350	Nov. 11
American Exchange	174½	Sept. 24	166	June 22	170	Nov. 13
Broadway	238	June 1	235	Oct. 16	235	Oct. 16
Central National	165	May 17	130	Jan. 9	160	Nov. 8
Chatham	295	Jan. 5	290	July 27	290	July 27
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	4300	Feb. 2	4300	Feb. 2
Columbia	175	Jan. 11	170	May 10	170	May 10
Commerce	210	Oct. 7	203	Jan. 12	207½	Nov. 4
Continental	135	July 12	131	Sept. 22	131	Nov. 13
Corn Exchange	295	Nov. 13	290	Feb. 18	295	Nov. 13
Fourth National	185	Sept. 20	173½	Aug. 24	184	Oct. 20
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	310	Aug. 19	310	Aug. 19
German-American	112	Nov. 11	112	Nov. 11	112	Nov. 11
Importers and Traders'	535	March 23	531	Jan. 28	535	March 23
Manhattan	230	Nov. 13	230	July 15	230	Nov. 13
Market and Fulton	217½	May 21	215	July 12	215	July 12
Mechanics'	190	March 10	185¼	Feb. 8	185	March 10
Merchants'	140	Oct. 21	140	Oct. 21	140	Oct. 21
Metropolis	475	April 21	442½	April 10	475	April 21
New York	240	Nov. 13	222½	March 15	240	Nov. 13
New York County	800	March 23	800	March 23	800	March 23
Ninth National	100	June 3	97	Sept. 15	98	Nov. 8
North America	137½	Sept. 23	132	Jan. 21	136	Nov. 4
Park	262	Sept. 10	253½	Aug. 4	262	Sept. 10
Phenix	107½	May 14	107½	May 14	107½	May 14
Republic	180	June 19	159	Feb. 16	159	Aug. 17
Seaboard	170	July 19	170	July 19	170	July 19
Shoe and Leather	95	Oct. 27	90	April 5	95	Oct. 27
State of New York	115	March 3	115	March 3	115	March 3
Third National	85	May 14	85	May 14	85	March 14
Tradesmen's	102	Oct. 11	89½	Feb. 8	102	Nov. 8
West Side	200	Oct. 7	200	Oct. 7	200	Oct. 7
Western National	121	Oct. 19	114	Feb. 4	121	Oct. 19

COMPLETE BOND QUOTATION LIST.

New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Nov. 13, 1897.

BONDS.	Price and Date. Last Sale.	CLOSING Nov. 13, 1897. Bid.	A'k'd
Ala. Midland—			
1st g. 6s, 1928	92 Apr. 13	...	...
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	83 Nov. 12	80½	...
A., T. & S.F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	86¾ Nov. 13	86¼	86½
Adj. 4s, 1995	84½ Nov. 13	84	84½
Atl. Col. & P. 1st, tr. rcts.	36 Oct. 13	...	...
Atlantic Av., B'k'n, imp. g. 5s, 1934	83½ F'b., '96	...	...
A. & P., West Div., inc., 1910	¼ Oct. 29	...	...
Central Div. inc., 1922	4½ Sep., '95	...	...
Balt. & Ohio—			
1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch 1919	106 Nov. 10	107½	...
Gold 5s, 1885-1925	80 Oct. 9	...	...
Do. registered	75 May 27	...	...
Do. ctfs. of deposit	82 Sept. 17	...	...
Cons. gold 5s	90 May 27	...	...
Balt. Belt 1st gold 5s, int. guid., 1990	94 Apr. 26	...	...
West Va. & Pitts. 1st gold 5s, 1990	105½ Oct., '95	...	...
B. & O. Southw'n R. R. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	99 Oct. 8	...	...
B. & O. Southw'n Ry. 1st con. 4½s, 1953	60 June 9	...	...
1st inc. gold 5s, Series A, 2043	47⅜ No., '95	...	...
Do., Series B, 2043	11 Feb. 8	...	...
Monongahela Riv. 1st gtd. gold 5s, 1919	90 May 27	...	...
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st gold 4½s, 1930	94 Apr. 26	...	...
Akron & Chic. Jc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	97½ Nov. 12	97½	...
Ak., coupon off	102½ Nov. 21	...	...
Pitts. & Connellsville 1st gold 4s, 1946	80 Nov. 1	...	...
Bkn. City 1st con. 5s, 1941	103½ Oct. 8	...	...
Bkn. El. 1st gtd. 6s, 1934	115 Sept. 13	...	...
Trust Co. ctfs.	82 Oct. 18	...	...
2d gold 5s, 1915	81½ Nov. 8	80	...
Seaside & B'klyn B'ge 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	43 June 19	...	...
Trust Co. ctfs.	80 Mr., '96	...	...
Union El. 1st gtd. gold 6s, 1937	76 Sept. 14	...	75
Trust ctfs	85 Sept. 20	...	...
B'klyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	80 Nov. 10	...	...
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	90 Nov. 13	89½	90
Buff., Roch. & Pitts., gen. 5s, 1937	74 Sept. 4	...	...
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	100 Nov. 9	100	100½
Cons. 1st g. 5s, 1922	126½ Oct. 28	123	...
Clear. Stab. 1st gtd. gold 5s, 1943	122 Oct. 27	121	...
Buff. & Susq. 1st gold 5s, 1913	114 M'y, '95	...	...
Burl., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st gold 5s, 1906	100 F'b., '96	...	...
Consol. 1st 5s, 1934	108¾ Nov. 12	108½	...
Minn. & St. L. 1st 7s, gtd., 1927	106 Oct. 30	...	...
Cedar Rap., Iowa Falls & No'w'n 1st 6s, 1920	140 Feb. 14	...	...
Do. 1st gold 5s, 1921	104 Apr. 23	106½	...
	102½ Sept. 20	...	...
Can. Southern—			
1st gtd. 5s, 1908	110½ Nov. 12	110¼	111
2d 5s, 1913	107½ Nov. 12	107	107½
Cent R. R. & B'k'g Co. of Geo. col. g. 5s, 1937	92¼ Oct. 29	...	...
Cent. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1945	116¼ Nov. 12	115½	116¼
Cons. gold 5s, 1945	90½ Nov. 10	..	..
1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	37½ Nov. 10	..	..
2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	12½ Nov. 13	..	..
3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7½ Nov. 8	..	..
Macon & Nor. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	93 July 16	..	..
Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95¼ July 15	...	...
Cent. N.J. cons. 7s, 1890	104⅝ Oct. 13	106½	106½
1st conv. 7s, 1902	112 Nov. 8	113	..
Conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110 Mar. 23	..	..
Gen. 5s, 1987	112½ Nov. 12	..	113
Do., registered	110 Nov. 5	...	...
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal cons. assed. 7s, 1900	101 Nov. 12	100	101¾
Do., mtge. 5s, 1912	85 Nov. 9	87½	..
Am. D'k & Imp. 5s, 1921	115 Nov. 9	115	..
N. J. So. 1st gtd. 6s, 1899	104 Nov. 13	...	...
Cent. Pac. g. bds, 1898	102⅜ Nov. 12	102½	103
Ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, 1898	102 Oct. 28	...	...
Ext. g. 5s, Ser. E, 1898	102½ June 1	..	..
San Joaq. Br'h, 1900	102½ June 19	...	...
Mtg. g. gtd. 5s, 1939	84½ Sept. 16	..	..
Land grant g. 5s, 1900	99 Nov. 10	..	..
Col. & Oreg. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	100¾ Aug. 11	...	...
West. Pac. g. 6s, 1899	102¼ Nov. 12	102	102½
Nor. Ity. (Cal.) 1st. g. 6s, 1907	98 Aug. 4	..	..
Do. 50-year mtg. g. 5s, 1938	88½ Oct. 28	91	..
Ches. & O. purch. money fund g. 6s, 1898	103½ Nov. 10	103	104½
6s, g., Series A, 1908	116½ Oct. 7	117½	120
Mtge. gold 6s, 1911	118 Nov. 10	117	120½
1st cons g. 5s, 1939	110½ Nov. 12	..	..
Do., registered	109½ Sept. 17	...	...
Gen. mtg. g. 4½s, 1992	78½ Nov. 12	78¼	..
Rich. & Alle. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	101½ Nov. 12	101	103
Do. 2d g'd 4s, 1989	91 Nov. 10	..	91
Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	97¼ Oct. 6	..	..
E., L. & B.S. 5s, 1902	100¾ Nov. 12	100	..
C. & O. S. W. g. 5s, 1911	118½ D.?, '96	...	...
Do. 2d 6s, 1911	45 Mar. '94	..	..
Ohio Val. gen. 1st, gtd. g. 5s, 1938	108¼ Mar. '95	...	...
Chi. & Alt. skg. fd. g. 6s	113¼ Sept. 28	111¾	...
Ia. & M. Riv. 1st, 1900	100½ Nov. 9	100	...
Do. 2d, 1900	107½ Oct. 7	104	...
St. L., Jack. & Chi. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	104¾ Mar. 25	..	..
Miss. River Bridge 1st 6s, o. f., 1912	105¼ Oct., '95	100½	...
C., B. & N. 1st 5s, 1926	107 Aug. 27	106	...
C., B. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	117½ Nov. 13	117	...
Sink. fund 5s, 1901	102⅜ July 1	..	...
Neb. 5s, 1918	102¾ Nov. 12	102	...
Convert. 5s, 1903	106¼ Nov. 5	100¼	...
Iowa Div. sk. fd. 5s, 1919	109 Jan. 9	...	...
Do. 4s, 1919	99½ Oct. 8	100	...
Den. Div. 4s, 1922	98 Oct. 27	..	...
Do. 4s, 1921	93 Nov. 11	...	...
Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	107½ J'n., '96	...	...
Neb. ext. 4s, 1927	94 Nov. 12	94	94½
Do., registered	91 July 10	..	..
Han. & St. J. cons. 6s, 1911	120 Oct. 22	..	..
C. & E. Ill. 1st, s.f., 1907	115 Apr. 15	..	..
Cons. 1st g. 6s, 1934	126½ Nov. 1	...	...
Gen. cons. 1st 6s, 1937	101¾ Nov. 13	101½	102
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st 5s, 1936	101¼ Oct. 20	100	102½
L., N. A. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	114½ Oct. 21	110	..
C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s, 1947	95 Nov. 11	..	..
Refund. gold 5s, 1947	83 Sept. 21	85	..
C., M. & St. Paul— 1st mtg. 8s, 1898	103 Nov. 8	..	..
2d, 7 3-10, Prairie Du C. Div., 1898	140 Oct. 21	...	...
7s, $ gold, Riv. Div., 1902	140 Oct. 21	138½	...
1st Iowa & Dak. 7s, 1899	140 Oct. 25	138½	...
1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	139¾ Nov. 5	139¾	...
Cons. 7s, 1905	139¼ Oct. 29	138½	...
1st 7s, Iowa & Dak. ext., 1908	139¾ Oct. 16	138½	...
Southw. Div. 6s, 1909	118¾ Nov. 11	..	..
1st 5s, La C. & Davenport, 1919	111¼ Sept. 15	113	...
1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	118½ Nov. 9	118¼	...
1st Hast. & Dak. 7s, 1910	129½ Oct. 20	129	131
Do. 5s, 1910	109 Oct. 5	109	..
Chi. & Pac. 6s, 1910	119 Oct. 15	119¼	..
C. P. & W. Div. 5s, 1921	116½ Nov. 12	116	..
C. & M. Riv. 5s, 1926	113 Oct. 27	112¼	..
Min. Point Div. 5s, 1910	109½ Oct. 28	106	..
C. & Lake S. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113 Aug. 31	113¾	..
Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	114 Nov. 11	113¾	..
Term. gold 5s, 1914	113½ Nov. 12	113½	..
Fargo & S., assg. g. 6s, 1924	118 Sept. 26	115	..
Cons. convert. s. f. 5s, 1916	106½ July 9	104	..
D. & Gt. South. g. 5s, 1916	111½ Oct. 8	111½	..
Gen. gold 4s, Series A, 1989	103½ Nov. 5	103	104
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121 Nov. 9	120½	..
Do. 1st con. 6s, 1913	120 Sept. 10	120½	..
C. & N.W. cons. 7s, 1915	142 Nov. 8	143	..
Gold 7s, 1902	118½ Nov. 10	118½	..
Do., registered	118¼ Oct. 13	118½	..
Sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929	116 Nov. 8	113	..

BONDS.	Price and Date. Last Sale.	CLOSING Nov. 13, 1897. Bid.	A'k'd
Sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929	110¾ Nov. 12	110¾	..
Sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929, r.	108 Nov. 12	..	..
Sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933	115¾ Nov. 10	112	..
Deb. 5s, 1909	107¾ Nov. 9	107½	..
Deb. 5s, 1921	113 Oct. 19	..	..
Ext. 4s, 1886-1926	104¼ Nov. 10	104½	105
Do., registered	100 Nov. 10	..	..
Esc. & Lake S. 1st 5s, 1901	107¼ N.28, '96	..	..
C. & M. 1st mtg., 1898	103½ Sept. 27	..	..
W. & St. Peters. 2d mtge. 1907	127 Apr. 17	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	108 Jan., '96	..	..
Ott., C. F., 1st P. 1st 5s, 1909	100 Oct. 4	..	..
N. Ill. 1st 5s, 1910	108 Sept. 30	..	..
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	137 Oct. 28	134	..
Do., convert. deb. gold 5s, 1907	106½ Feb. 24	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	115¼ Nov. 13	..	..
Do., Mich. Div. 1st gold 6s, 1924	131½ Aug. 30	..	..
Do., Ash. Div. 1st gold 6s, 1925	134 July 22	..	..
Do. incomes	110¼ July 2	..	..
C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	132¼ Nov. 12	..	..
Do., registered	133 Nov. 12	..	..
Ext. & col. 5s, 1934	106½ Nov. 13	..	..
Do., registered	105¼ Aug. 23	..	..
Deb. 5s, 1921	102½ Nov. 12	..	..
D. M. & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	85 Oct. 29	..	..
Do. 1st 2½s, 1905	70 Sept. 23	..	..
Do. ext. 4s, 1905	83 Mar. 15	..	..
K. & D. M. 1st 5s, g., 1923	103¼ Nov. 13	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. consol 6s, 1930	134½ Nov. 10	..	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st gold 6s, 1918	132 Oct. 6	..	..
St. P. & S. C. 1st 6s, 1919	131 Sept. 28	129	..
Chi. Term. Tr. Co. ctfs. of proprietary int.	44¼ Nov. 13	..	..
C. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919	106 June 22	..	..
Gen. gold 6s, 1923	118½ Oct. 28	110	..
C. & W. M. 5s mtg., 1921	98½ Mar. '95	..	..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	119 Oct. 26	..	..
2d gold 4½s, 1937	100½ Mar. 13	..	..
C., D. & I. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	109 Nov. 3	110	..
City & Sub. R'y, Baltimore, 1st g. 5s, 1922	106¾ Apr. '95	..	..
Cleve. & Can. Tr. Co. certfs. 1st 5s, 1917	67 Nov. 11	..	..
C., C., C. & St. L.— Gen. gold 4s, 1993	84 Oct. 14	..	..
Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90 Sept. 23	..	..
St. L. Div. 1st col. tr. gold 4s, 1990	94 Nov. 12	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st gold 4s, 1940	87 Oct., '95	..	..
W. Wings Val. Div. 1st gold 4s, 1940	83 D'c., '95	..	..
C., W. & Mich. Div. 1st gold 4s, 1991	89½ Apr. 15	88½	..
Clin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	100½ Nov. 9	100¼	..
Con. 6s, 1920	100 N'v., '94	117½	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st s. f. 7s, 1899	107¼ Oct. 6	103½	..
Consol 7s, 1914	135 Oct. 26	..	..
Gen. c. g. 6s, 1934	127¾ May 14	127	..
C. & S. 1st gtd., 1901	107½ Oct. 16	..	..
Cleve., Lor. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	103 Aug. 27	100¾	102
Clin., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	114 Oct. 7	110	..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	109 J'ne, '96	..	..
Peoria & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	77 Nov. 13	..	..
Do. inc. 4s, 1990	21 Aug. 26	..	..
Cleve. & Mahoning Val. gold 5s, 1938	120¼ J'ly, '96	..	..
Colorado Midland, Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st 6s, ass'd, 1936	61 Nov. 8	..	..
Trust Co. ctfs., con. gtd. 4s, 1940, 1st in- stall. paid	10¼ Oct. 14	..	..
Do., 2d inst. paid	15½ Oct. 29	..	..
Col., H. V. & Tol. con. 5s, 1931	68¼ May 5	..	..
Tr. ctfs., $45 paid	70½ Nov. 12	70	..
Gen. gold 6s, 1904	52 Nov. 6	51	..
Gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	.. ....	35	..
Con. & Passumpsic R. 1st g. 4s, 1943	102 D'c., '95	..	..
Del., Lack. & W.—			
Mtg. 7s, 1907	128 Apr. 9	..	..
Syracuse, B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125 Apr. 28	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	145 Sept. 9	..	..
Do. 7s, 1900	111½ Oct. 4	109	..
Do. 7s, 1871-1901	111½ Oct. 7	..	..
1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	143¼ Oct. 11	..	..
Do. registered	138 J'ly, '92	..	..
N. Y., L. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138½ Oct. 12	..	..
Do. const. 5s, 1923	116 Sept. 21	..	..
War'n 2d 7s, 1900	112 M'y, '96	..	..
Delaware & Hudson— 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	147½ Aug. 31	145¼	..
Albany & S. con. 7s, 1906	122¼ Nov. 9	122½	127
Gold 6s, 1906	116¾ Oct. 9	116¾	117¾
Do. registered	118¾ Mar. 29	..	..
Rensa. & Sar. 1st 7s, 1921	148¾ Aug. 18	143	..
Do., registered	146 D. 9, '96	142	..
Denver City Cable 1st gold 6s, 1908	97 Au., '93	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. 4s, 1936	88 Nov. 8	87¾	88½
1st mtg. 7s, 1900	111¾ Oct. 28	107½	..
Imp. mtg. g. 5s, 1928	84 Nov. 5	..	87½
Det., Mack. & Marq. 1st g. 4s, 1995	18 Nov. 10	15	18
Dul. & Iron R. 1st 5s, 1937	102 Nov. 10	..	..
2d lawful mon. 6s, 1910	.. ....	100	..
Dul., S. S. & A. gold 5s, 1937	103¼ Nov. 10	103¼	..
Erie—			
1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	110½ Nov. 13	110	..
2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	119 Oct. 5	119	..
3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	112⅝ Nov. 12	112½	..
4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	120½ Oct. 29	118½	..
5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105⅝ Oct. 29	..	..
1st con. g. 7s, 1920	143¾ Nov. 9	143	..
1st con. g. fd. 7s, 1920	136¼ Jan. 11	..	..
Long Dock cons. gold 6s, 1935	135 Aug. 17	134½	..
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s, 1916	141 Sept. 10	134½	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. gold 5s, 1909	104 Oct. 25	..	..
Chi. & Erie 1st gold 5s, 1982	110 Nov. 10	..	110¾
N. Y., L. E. & W. dock & imp. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	102 Aug. '96	..	..
N. Y. & G. L. gtd. g. 5s, 1916	105½ Oct. 2	..	..
Erie R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior	91 Nov. 13	90½	91
1st con. gen. lien, g. 3-4s, 1996	70½ Nov. 13	70¼	70⅝
Eureka Springs 1st 6s, gold, 1933	65 Nov. 10	..	..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	112 Oct. 13	112	114½
1st gen. g. 5s, 1923	71 Nov. 8	70	80
Mt. V. 1st g. 6s, 1923	110 May '93	..	..
Sul. Co. Bridge 1st g. 5s, 1930	110 Sep., '91	..	..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con., 1926	90 Dec. '95	..	..
Flint & Pere M.—			
mtg. 6s, 1920	111 Nov. 13	110½	111
1st con. g. 5s, 1939	86 Nov. 5	..	86½
Port Huron 1st g. 5s, 1939	86 Sept. 29	76	..
Fla. Cent. & Pen. 1st g. 5s, 1918	103 Aug. 14	..	..
1st con. g. 5s, 1943	80½ M'y, '96	..	..
Fort St. Union Depot 1st g. 4½s, 1941	105¾ July 31	..	..
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st 4-6s, 1921	68¾ Nov. 11	68	..
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st g. 5-4s, 1928	57½ Nov. 11	..	..
Gal., H. & San An.—			
1st 6s, 1910	106 Sept. 25	..	..
2d mtge. 7s, 1905	102¾ Nov. 5	..	105½
Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	91 Nov. 13	90	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	103 Aug. 11	..	..
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	83 June 23	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certfs., B	5 Nov. 6	..	..
Housatonic—			
con. g. 5s, 1937	125¼ Feb. 6	120	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	115½ O.15, '96	112½	..
Houston & Texas Cent.— Waco & Nor. 7s, 1903	102 No., '94	..	..
1st gold 5s, 1937	110¾ Nov. 12	110½	..
Con. gold 6s, 1912	103 June 29	104½	..
Gen. gold 4s, 1921	77¾ Nov. 12	..	78½
Illinois Central—			
1st gold 4s, 1951	110 July 9	..	..
Gold 3½s, 1951	101 Nov. 4	99	..
Gold 4s, 1952	101¾ Nov. 10	101½	..
Gold 4s, 1953	99½ Nov. 11	..	100
Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	104 Nov. 6	..	105
Cairo Bridge 4s, gold, 1950	102½ Sept. 10	..	..
Springfield Div. 6s, 1898	101¼ July 9	..	..
Middle Div. 5s, 1921	116¾ Au., '95	..	..
Ch., St. L. & N. O. term. lien, 1897	100¼ July 1	..	..
Do. 1st con. 7s, 1897	103 Oct. 7	..	..
Do. gold 5s, 1951	122⅝ Oct. 14	..	..
Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	103⅜ July 28	..	..
Ind., Dec. & Western 1st g. 5s, 1935	102½ Nov. 8	102	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1939	86¼ Oct. 27	..	..
1st ext. gold 5s, 1943	94¼ No., '95	..	..
Inter. G.N. 1st g. 6s, 1919	115½ Nov. 12	..	..
2d gold 4s, 1909	84 Oct. 5	..	..
3d g. 4s, 1921	43 Nov. 12	..	..
Iowa Cent. 1st g. 5s, 1938	99½ Nov. 13	..	..
K. C., P. & G.—			
1st & col. g. 5s, 1923	80 Nov. 13	..	..
Kings Co. El. 1st g. 5s, 1925	57½ Nov. 3	..	57
Fulton El. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	39¼ Nov. 8	39¼	41
Lake Erie & W.—			
1st gold 5s, 1937	117⅜ Nov. 13	..	..
2d gold 5s, 1941	102⅜ Oct. 20	..	103
Northern Ohio gtd. g. 5s, 1945	99½ Nov. 8	98½	100
Lake Sh. & Mich. So.— Buffalo & Erie new bonds, 1898	102¼ Nov. 12	102¼	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	120½ Oct. 22	..	..
Lake Shore Div. bonds, 1899	104¼ Oct. 28	104½	..
Do. con. coup. 1st, 1900	110¾ Nov. 9	111	..
Do. con. reg. 1st, 1900	108¾ Nov. 4	109¼	..
Do. con. coup. 2d, 1903	120½ Oct. 21	120½	..
Do. con. reg. 2d, 1903	120½ Oct. 21	120¼	..
Do. gold 3½s, 1997	104½ Nov. 13	106	105¼
Do. gold 3½s, 1997, reg.	104½ Nov. 12	..	..
Cin. & Springfield 1st gtd., 1901	100 Oct. 16	..	..
Mahoning C. R. 1st 5s, 1934	116 Nov. 13	120	..
Kal., Alle. & G.R. 1st c. 5s, 1938	.. ....	120	..
Lehigh Val. of N. Y. 1st g. 4½s, 1940	102½ Nov. 8	102¾	..
Lehigh Val. Term. 1st g. gtd. 5s, 1941	109½ Nov. 5	109½	..
Lehigh Val. C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	96¼ Oct. 28	..	..
Lehigh & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	90½ Sept. 25	90	94
Elmira, Cort. & N. 1st g. 6s, 1914	99½ Feb. ..	..	..
Do. gtd. g. 5s, 1914	101 Sept. 16	..	..
Litch., C. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1916	95 Feb., '03	..	..
L. R. & M., Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 5s, 1937	25 Ap., '96	..	..
Long Island— 1st mtge. 7s, 1898	104¼ Oct. 12	102	..
1st con. 5s, 1931	117 Oct. 25	..	117
Gen. mtge. 4s, 1938	91 Sept. 27	..	..
Ferry g. 4½s, 1922	90 Nov. 11	89	91
N. Y. & R. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	100 May 25	..	..
2d income, 1927	40 M'r., '96	..	..
N. Y., B. & M. Beach 1st con. 5s, 1935	105 Oct. 4	..	..
B. & Montauk 1st 5s, 1911	107½ July 16	..	..
N. Shore Bch. 1st con. g. gtd. 5s, 1932	103½ J'ne, '95	..	..
L., E. & St. L. con. Tr. Co cts., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	36 Nov. 3	32	..
Gen. mtg. g. 4s, 1943	9½ Aug. 21	..	..
Louisville & Nash.— Con. 7s, 1898	101⅜ Nov. 13	101¾	..
Cecilian B'h 7s, 1907	106 Nov. 11	105½	..
N. O. & M. 1st 6s, 1930	120¾ Nov. 5	..	..
Do. 2d g'd 6s, 1930	107 Oct. 8	..	..
E., H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919	115 May 11	110	..
General 6s	118 Nov. 1	118	119
Pensacola Div., g. 6s, 1920	103½ Sept. 24	102½	..
St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	121 July 12	..	..
Do. 2d 3s, 1980	67 M'y, '95	..	..
N. & D. 1st 7s, 1900	107½ Aug. 3	107	..
South. & North. Ala. gold 6s, 1910	94¼ Jan., '92	..	..
Gold 5s, 1937	97¼ Nov. 10	95	..
Unified gold 4s, 1940	84¾ Nov. 13	84½	..
Penin. & Atlantic 1st gold 6s, 1921	103½ Oct. 23	102	..
Col. tr. g'd 5s, 1931	98½ Nov. 1	98	101
Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	106½ Sept. 10	..	..
Nash., Flor. & Sh. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	88 Oct. 29	..	..
South. & North. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	93¼ Oct. 19	..	..
Kent'y Cent. 4s, 1987	88¾ Nov. 11	88	89¼
Louis., Cin., & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	107 Jan. 20	..	..
Louis. Ry. 1st con. gold 5s, 1930	100¾ Sept. '93	..	..
Manhattan—			
con. g'd 4s, 1990	96½ Nov. 9	93⅞	..
Mem. & Charleston gold 6s, 1924	58 Jan., '98	..	..
Met. El. 1st, 1908	118½ Nov. 8	118½	..
2d 5s, 1899	102⅝ Nov. 9	103¼	103½
Met. St. R'y gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	111 Nov. 13	111	111½
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	120½ Nov. 9	..	120½
Colum. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	118¾ Oct. 26	..	119
Lex. Av. & Pav. Ferry 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	119 Nov. 3	118½	119
Mex. Cent. con. mtg. 4s, 1911	66 Aug. 14	..	..
1st con. inc. 3s, 1939	39 Ap., '90	..	..
2d con. inc. 3s, 1939	11½ Sept. 16	..	..
Mex. Int. 1st g. 4s, 1942	69 Mar. 10	..	..
Mex. Nat. 1st g. 6s, 1927	90 Mar. '96	..	..
2d inc. g. 6s, A, 1917	42⅜ Nov. 12	..	..
2d inc. g. 6s, B, 1917	15 July 9	..	..
Mex. North. 1st gold 6s, 1910	100 Jan. 30	..	..
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 7s, 1902	117 Oct. 22	..	..
1st consol. 5s, 1902	107½ Oct. 21	..	..
6s, 1909	.. ....	116¼	..
Coupon 5s, 1931	120 Sept. 15	..	..
Mich. 4s, 1940	105½ June 4	107	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st, 1927	143 July 22	141	140
1st con. g. 5s, 1934	106 Nov. 12	105	..
Iowa ext. 1st 7s, 1909	123¾ Apr. 28	..	..
Southw. ext. 1st, 7s, 1910	129 May, '95	121	..
Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	121¼ Aug. 31	119	..
Minn. & Pac. 1st 5s, 1936, stamped 4s	102 Mr., '96	..	..
Minn., S. S. M. & A. 1st g. 6s, 1926	94 Ap., '95	..	..
Stamped int. gtd.	84¾ J'ne, '91	..	..
Minn., St. Ry. 1st con. gold 5s, 1919	19 Dec., '97	..	..
M., K. & T. 1st gold 4s, 1990	86½ Nov. 13	86¼	86½
2d gold 4s, 1990	61½ Nov. 13	61	61½
1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	85 Oct. 12	..	..
M., K. & T. of Texas 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	80 Nov. 13	..	82
K. C. & F. 1st g. 4s, 1990	67 Oct. 30	67	74
Dal. & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	80 Nov. 9	..	80
M. K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	92 Nov. 12	..	..

BONDS.	Price and Date. Last Sale.	CLOSING Nov. 13, 1897. Bid.	A'k'd
Mo. Pac. 1

COMPLETE BOND QUOTATION LIST.—(Continued)

New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Nov. 13, 1897.

BONDS.	Price and Date Last Sale		CLOSING Nov. 13, 1897. Bid.	A'k'd
Rio G. J. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	90	Oct. 21	..	..
Rio G. S. 1st g.5-4s,1940	63½	Jan. 15	..	..
St. J. & G. I.—				
1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	67¾	Nov. 10	67¼	67½
St. L., A. & T. H. 1st and ter. g. 5s, 1914	105¼	Nov. 9	105½	..
Belleville & Caron. 1st 6s, 1923	115	June 22	115	..
Chic., St. L. & Pad. 1st g. 5s, 1917	106	July 1	..	..
St. L. Southern 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	90	Nov. 12	90	..
Do. 2d inc. 5s, 1931	72½	F'b.,'93	..	..
St. L. & S. F. Ry. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114¾	June 18	112½	114
G. 6s, Class B, 1906	116½	Oct. 18	112½	114
G. 6s, Class C, 1906	115¾	Oct. 11	112½	114
1st g. 6s, P. C. & O., 1919	113¼	J'ly,'96	..	..
Gen. g. 6s, 1931	115	Nov. 5	115½	117
Gen. g. 5s, 1931	101¾	Nov. 13	100¾	..
1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	88	Nov. 6	..	..
Ft. Sh. & Van B. Bg. 1st g. 6s, 1910	105	Oct. 4	..	..
St. L., K. & S. W. 1st g. 6s, 1910	35	June 11	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	70½	Nov. 10	..	71½
St. L. S'wn 1st g. 4s, bd. ctfs., 1989	73½	Nov. 13	73	75
2d g. 4s, in. bd. ctfs., 1989	27	Nov. 8	..	..
St. Paul Cy. Ry. Cab cn. g. 5s, 1937	90	Nov. 8	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	114	Au. '94	115	120½
2d 5s, 1917	105	Sept. 13	103¼	106
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1900	119	Nov. 12	119	123
Dakota ex. g. 6s, 1910	119	Nov. 6	119	..
1st con. g. 6s, 1933	127¼	Nov. 5	126½	..
Do. registered	119¾	Sep.,'96	..	..
Do., reduced to 4½s	106½	Nov. 10	105	..
Do. registered	106½	Mar. 29	..	..
Mont. ex 1st 4s, 1937	94	Nov. 9	..	..
Minn.Un. 1st g.6s,1922	126	Sept. 10	..	..
Mont. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	122½	Oct. 27	120	..
Registered	115	Apr. 24	..	..
Mon. Cent. 5s	106½	Nov. 5	104½	..
East Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	107	Nov. 9	107	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	107¾	Aug. 27	109½	..
Registered	115	Apr. 24	..	..
San. An. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	60	Nov. 11	59¼	60
San. F. & Nor. Pac. 1st g. 5s, 1919	100½	Oct. 20	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	114	Jan. 25	..	..
1st g. 5s, 1934	104½	Oct. 18	..	..
Seat., L.S. & E. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	..	....	..	85
Seaboard & Roan. 1st 5s, 1926	98	Apr. 18	..	..
South Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	92	Nov. 4	92½	93½
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	100½	Nov. 13	100	101
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st 6s, 1905-12	106½	Oct. 19	..	..
1st con. gtd. g. 5s,1937	90	Nov. 11	89	90
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	84¼	Nov. 13	83	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	107	Nov. 12	106	..
So. R'y 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	91¼	Nov. 13	91¼	91½
E. Tenn. reorg. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	91½	Nov. 5	..	..
Alabama Cent. 1st g. 6s, 1918	112¼	Aug. 17	..	..
Colum. & G've 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	116	Nov. 12	116	118
E. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	109	Nov. 13	109	100½
Div. g. 5s, 1930	115	Nov. 12	113	..
Cons. 1st 5s, 1956	100	Nov. 12	108½	..
Ga. Pac. Ry. 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	120	Nov. 8	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	115	Nov. 12	114¾	116
Rich. & Dan. consol. 6s, 1915	123	Oct. 16	123	..
Equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	100	Jan. 14	..	..
Deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	100	Nov. 4	..	..
Va. Mid. gen. 5s, 1936	104	Oct. 27	103	..
Gen. g., stamped	102¾	Nov. 11	103	..
Wash., O. & W'n. 1st cy. gt. 4s, 1924	84	Aug. 10	..	..
West. N. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	114	Oct. 7	..	..
Ter.RR. As. of St.L.				
1st 4½s, 1939	111½	Sept. 28	..	..
Do. 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	107¾	Nov. 12	..	..
St. L. Merch. B. T. Ry. gt. g. 5s, 1930	108	Oct. 27	..	..
Tex. & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	111	Mar. 1	..	..
Sab. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	106	June 12	..	..
Con. g. 5s, 1943	97	Nov. 13	96	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div., 1st g. 6s, 1905, from Texarkana to Fort Worth	107	Nov. 11	105	..
1st g. 5s, 2000	95½	Nov. 13	95	95¾
2d inc. g. 5s, 2000	27¾	Nov. 13	27¼	28
Third Av. 1st g. 5s, 1937	123½	Nov. 13	125	..
Tol. & O. Cent. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104	Nov. 11	101½	..
West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104	Sept. 16	..	102½
Kanaw. & Mich. 1st gt. g. 4s, 1990	80	Sept. 25	..	76
Tol., Peo. & West. 1st 4s, 1917	72	Sept. 30	..	..
T., St. L. & K. C. Tr. Co. cts., 1st g. 6s	83	Nov. 13	83	..
Ulster & Del.—				
1st con. g. 5s, 1928	101	Nov. 3	101	..
U.Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1896	102¼	Nov. 1	101½	..
G. 6s, 1897	102¼	Nov. 6	101¾	..
G. 6s, 1898	102¾	Nov. 8	102	..
G. 6s, 1899	102	Sept. 30	102½	..
6s, 1896, tr. rc., ex mt. cp	111½	Oct. 29	..	113
6s, 1897, tr. rc., ex mt. cp	114	Oct. 22	..	113
6s, 1898, tr. rc., ex mt. cp	114½	Oct. 27	..	113

BONDS.	Price and Date Last Sale		CLOSING Nov. 13, 1897. Bid.	A'k'd
6s, 1899, tr. rc., ex mt. cp	114	Oct. 22	..	112
Col. tr. g. 6s, 1908	102	Oct. 5	100	..
Do. g. 5s, 1907	83	Aug. 31	..	..
Do. Tr. Co. cf., g. 4½s	47½	Oct. 20	..	..
Col. tr. 6s, g. nts., 1902	101½	Aug. 14	..	..
Col. tr. 6s, g. nts., 35 p. c. prin. paid	68¾	Oct. 21	..	..
Tr. Co. cfs. ext. s. fd. g. 8s	110½	Nov. 13	109¾	..
Col. tr. 6s nts.,62½ p.c. prin. paid	42	Nov. 13	..	41½
Kan. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1895	115¼	Aug. 13	..	..
1st g. 6s, 1895, ex mat. cp.	110½	Oct. 22	..	..
1st g. 6s, 1896	114	Sept. 29	..	..
Do. tr. rct., ex mat. coupon	111½	Oct. 22	..	..
Den. Div. and. g. 6s, 1899	119¾	Aug. 13	..	..
Do. tr. rct., ex mat. coupon	110	Nov. 4	..	..
Tr. Co. certs., 1st con. g. 6s, 1919	87½	Nov. 13	87½	..
Cent. Beh. U. P. fd. cp. g. 7s, 1895	93	Jan.,'90	50	..
Atch., Col. & Pac. 1st 6s, 1905	30	Nov. 13	30	..
U. P., L'cn & Col. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	32	Oct. 2	33	..
U. P., D. & G. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	47	Nov. 13	46	48
Do., trust receipts	46¾	Nov. 12	..	..
Wabash—				
1st g. 5s, 1939	105½	Nov. 13	..	..
2d g. 5s, 1939	79	Nov. 13	78¼	79
Deb. B, 1939	26	Nov. 5	..	..
1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941	99½	Nov. 10	..	100
St. L., K. C. & N. 1st Ch. R. 1st 6s, 1908	111	July 21	108	..
West.N.Y. & Pa. 1st	108	Nov. 13	108	..
Gen. g. 5-4s, 1943	46	Nov. 8	45	46
Inc. 5s, 1943	14	Sept. 9	..	..
West Chi. St. 40 yrs. con. g. 5s, 1938	101⅞	Sept. 28	..	..
West Va., Cent. & P. 1st g. 5s, 1937	107¾	Oct. 21	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	91½	Nov. 10	91½	..
Do., Trust Co. ctfs	..	....	91	..
Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	77	Nov. 1	76	86
Ext. & imp. g. 5s,1930	70	Feb. 3	..	..
Con. g. 4s, 1992	62¼	J'ly,'99	..	..
Wis. Cent. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937, Tr. Co. ctfs	33	Nov. 8	34	..
Inc. g. 5s, 1937	6	Oct. 21	4	5½
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Am.C.O. deb. g. 8s,1900	108¾	Oct. 25	106¼	..
Am. Sp. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	76¼	Nov. 12	75	76¼
B. U. G. B., t. c., g. 5s, 1939	92	July 26	..	..
B'klyn U. G. 1st cn. g. 5s, 1945	110	Nov. 12	110	110¾
B'klyn W. & W. Co. 1st g. 5s, 1945	99¾	Nov. 12	99	..
Chi. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	104	Nov. 11	..	..
Col. C. & I. 1st con. g. 6s, 1900	92¼	Nov. 13	92	92½
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. g. gtd. 5s, 1909	89	M'y, '93	..	..
Col. F. gen. g. 6s, 1919	106½	No., '95	..	..
Col. & H. C. & I. g. 6s, 1917	75	Ap., '96	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	105	Nov. 8	105	106
Do. registered	106¾	July 12	..	..
Con. G. of C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	100	Nov. 12	..	102
Detroit G. Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	91¼	Nov. 11	..	..
Ed. El. Ill. Co., N. Y., 1st 5s, 1910	110½	Nov. 11	110¾	111¼
1st con. 5s, 1995	113	Nov. 12	112½	..
B'klyn 1st g. 5s, 1940	113½	June 23	..	..
Equit. Gas & Fuel of Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s	106	Nov. 4	110½	..
Erie Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 5s, 1928	..	....	99	101
Gen. El. Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	102¾	Nov. 13	102¼	..
Grand Rapids G.L.1st g. 5s, 1915	..	....	97	..
Hack. Wat. 1st g.5s,1926	107½	J'n'r,'95	..	..
Hen. B'ge Co.1st 6s,1931	111	Aug. 23	..	..
Ill. Steel Co. deb.5s,1910	97	O c.,'95	..	..
Do. non-con. deb. 5s, 1913	70	Apr. 23	..	..
Iron S. Co. 6s, 1901	75½	D'c.,'95	..	..
Laclede G. L. Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5s, 1919	100½	Nov. 13	100¼	100¾
Mad. Sq. Gar. 1st g. 5s, 1919	102	July 8	..	..
M. B. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	55	J'ly,'96	..	..
Mich. Pen. Car Co. 1st g. 5s, 1942	85	June 4	..	..
Mut. U. T. s. f. 6s, 1911	111½	Aug. 17	..	..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st. g. 6s, 1920	105	Nov. 12	105	..
N. Y. & N. J. T. gen. g. 5s, 1920	108	June 4	..	..
N. Y. & Ont. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	92¼	M'y,'96	..	..
North West. Tel. 7s,1904	107	Mr., '89	..	..
Peo. G. & C. 1st gtd. 6s	113	July 2	110½	..
Do. 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	108	Nov. 10	..	..
Do. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	113	Oct. 27	114	..
Pleas. V. C. 1st g. 6s, 1920	109¾	Oct.,'95	..	..
Proc. & G. 1st g. 6s,1940	117	D'r, '95	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923	101	Feb. 19	..	..
Stand. R. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1948	60¾	Nov. 13	60½	61
Do. inc. g. 5s, 1948	13	Nov. 11	10½	12
T. C., I. & R. T. Div. 1st. 6s, 1917	89½	Sept. 21	..	..
Do., Birm. Div., 1st cn. 6s, 1917	86	Nov. 8	81	85
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	81	N. 6,'96	..	..
De Bar. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	81½	Aug. 16	..	79
U. S. Leather Co. s. f. g. 6s, 1913	112¼	Nov. 8	113	114
W. U. deb. 7s, 1875-1900	105½	July 7	..	..
Do. deb. 7s, 1875-1900, reg	104¼	Nov. 12	..	..
Do. deb. 7s, 1884-1900	106	Sept. 30	..	..
Do. col. tr. g. 5s, 1938	100¼	Nov. 12	..	..
W.G. col. tr. g. 5s,1933	103	Sept. 28	..	..

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Rates in the money market have been maintained owing to the short supply, and the advance in the value of money practically has stopped gold exports from the Bank of England. No reduction in rates is expected.

The tone of the Stock Exchange is cheerful, except in one or two cases, and there has been a general rise. Funds are remarkably firm, and bank stock has risen, owing to good discount business. Municipal and Colonial loans are in good demand.

Home railway securities are rising on the prospects of a settlement of the engineering trouble.

American railway securities fluctuated during the past week, but closed with an all-round increase on the strength of the improvement in the relations between the United States and Spain, and on the traffic returns. Norfolk and Western preferred shares and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern rose 3 points each; Louisville and Nashville 2 points, Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds 2 points, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred 1¾ points, Northern Pacific preferred 1¾ points, Wabash income 1¾ points, and Southern preferred shares 1¾ points. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment shares and Erie preferred rose 1½ points each, while Illinois Central shares and Reading preferred rose 1 point each. Lesser advances were made in other shares.

Grand Trunk shares were well sought, and rose from 1½ to 3 per cent. Foreign securities were steady, except Brazilians, which fell off 1 point. Anglo-American Telegraph shares increased 1 point, and on the strength of better news from the Transvaal there was a decided improvement in South African mining securities.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 14.—The last fortnight has been quiet, partly owing to the labor question, which is no longer seriously threatening, partly owing to the weakness of cotton, which deters buyers, and partly because of the poor Indian and Chinese demand. The Chinese demand is practically nil. India, however, now gives indications of better things. During the last two days of the week Calcutta and Bombay sent considerable orders. The relapse in cotton should help business, as the opinion is becoming more general that prices are near bedrock.

The spinning margin is fair. But weaving is poor and yarns have been somewhat irregular. Prices on prompt delivery are fairly steady, but for December, January, and March they are ⅛d. lower. The German spinners report large sales for the last week at low prices; and advices from Rouen show a revival of activity there.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK

BANKERS AND BROKERS

17 AND 19 BROAD ST. MILLS BUILDING **NEW YORK**

MEMBERS OF THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

DEAL IN

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

MUNICIPAL AND STATE BONDS
STEAM AND STREET RAILWAYS
NEGOTIATE LOANS
EXECUTE ORDERS IN STOCKS

DIVIDENDS.

	Rate.	When Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Adams Express	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 12	Dec. 2
American Cotton Oil preferred	3	Dec. 1	Nov. 12	Dec. 3
American Express	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 4	Jan. 4
Bank of Montreal	6	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 1
Bond & Mortgage Guar., Brooklyn	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 11	Nov. 15
Boston & Montana Mining	3	Nov. 20	Oct. 30	Nov. 12
Brooklyn Union Gas	3	Dec. 1	.....	.....
Central Massachusetts Railroad	¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	Dec. 2
Chestnut Hill Railroad	1½	Dec. 4	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton colmon and pf	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	Dec. 2
City Trust, (Philadelphia)	3	Nov. 15	.....	.....
Cleveland & Pittsburg	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	Dec. 2
Columbia & Western Railway	4	Nov. 15	Oct. 30	Nov. 16
Columbus (Ohio) Gas	3	Nov. 20	Nov. 10	Nov. 22
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 6	Nov. 15
Glucose Sugar Refining preferred	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	Dec. 2
Grand Rapids Gaslight Company	2½	Nov. 20	Nov. 10	Nov. 20
H.-O. Company preferred	2	Nov. 15	Nov. 10	Nov. 20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	Dec. 2
Kansas City Suburban Belt	1	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	.....
Lake Erie & Western preferred	1¼	Nov. 15	Oct. 30	Nov. 16
Lehigh Coal & Navigation	2	Nov. 27	.....	.....
Michigan Peninsular Car preferred	1	Nov. 17	Nov. 13	Nov. 18
Missouri, Kan. & Texas Trust Co.	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 10	Nov. 15
New England Telephone & Tel	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
New York & Hond. Rosario Mining	10c	Nov. 10	Nov. 20	Nov. 20
Norfolk & Western preferred	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 6	Nov. 16
North Pennsylvania	2	Nov. 24	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Pennsylvania	2½	Nov. 30	Nov. 30	Nov. 30
People's Gas Light & Coke	1½	Nov. 24	Oct. 16	Nov. 26
Phil., Germantown & Norris	3	Dec. 4	.....	.....
Pullman Palace Car	2	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Rio Grande Western preferred	¾	Nov. 15	.....	.....
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	1¼	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Standard Oil	3 & 5 extra	Dec. 15	Nov. 18	Dec. 16
Third Avenue Railroad	2	Nov. 29	Nov. 13	Nov. 30
United States Express	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 2	Nov. 16
West Chicago Street	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
Western Union Beef Company	2	Nov. 23	Nov. 12	Nov. 25
Welsbach Commercial	2	Dec. 10	Nov. 30	Dec. 11

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	Nov. 6	Dec. 9	Dec. 9	Annual
Baltimore & Ohio	Oct. 29	Nov. 16	Nov. 15	Annual
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	Oct. 23	Nov. 19	Nov. 18	Annual
Bank of Manhattan Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 7	Annual
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	Nov. 15	Oct. 30	Nov. 20	Annual
Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking	.....	.....	Nov. 20	Annual
Enterprise Mining	Nov. 16	.....	.....	Annual
Equitable Gaslight Company	.....	.....	Nov. 27	Special
International Elevating	Nov. 17	Dec. 2	Dec. 1	Annual
Pacific Mail	.....	.....	Nov. 17	Special
Philadelphia Traction	Nov. 9	Dec. 1	Nov. 30	Annual
Welsbach Commercial	Nov. 6	Nov. 19	Nov. 18	Annual
West End Street Railway, (Boston)	Nov. 9	Nov. 24	Nov. 23	Annual

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Res've to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,852,800	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass.	$14,850,000	$2,210,000	$1,520,000	$14,410,000	23.8
2,050,000	2,088,700	Bank of Manh. Co.	14,355,000	3,376,000	2,508,000	17,284,000	34.0
2,000,000	1,014,100	Merchants' National	11,350,100	2,256,800	1,005,900	13,060,700	25.4
2,000,000	2,042,500	Mechanics' National	9,272,000	1,397,000	715,000	8,051,000	26.2
1,500,000	2,503,000	Bank of America	19,004,400	2,804,500	1,713,100	20,819,700	21.9
1,000,000	243,900	Phenix National	4,013,000	381,000	790,000	3,868,000	30.2
1,000,000	3,724,100	National City	52,100,000	13,730,200	10,900,900	71,745,000	34.2
750,000	108,600	Tradesmen's National	2,632,400	375,800	311,200	2,547,100	26.9
300,000	7,368,300	Chemical National	24,534,000	5,532,200	2,438,400	25,046,300	31.8
600,000	178,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,968,900	1,044,700	777,500	6,045,900	30.1
1,000,000	1,678,300	Gallatin National	6,969,000	1,043,000	1,046,500	6,149,400	33.9
300,000	168,900	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,933,600	177,800	197,400	1,212,300	30.9
400,000	226,200	Mechan. & Traders'	2,968,000	270,000	326,000	2,405,000	25.1
200,000	171,200	Greenwich	1,039,800	106,700	316,700	1,117,800	37.8
600,000	483,900	Leather Mfrs.' Nat.	3,111,100	419,700	507,800	2,859,900	32.4
300,000	92,500	Seventh National	1,740,000	314,300	225,300	2,077,800	25.9
1,200,000	518,900	State of New York	3,493,300	514,100	309,300	2,801,800	30.1
5,000,000	2,545,500	Amer. Exch. Nat.	23,300,000	3,919,000	2,450,000	18,597,000	34.2
6,000,000	3,503,500	Nat. Bk. of Commerce	24,434,300	2,196,200	3,129,100	18,626,500	28.5
1,000,000	1,576,100	National Broadway	5,776,800	821,800	319,300	4,949,300	23.9
1,000,000	992,100	Mercantile National	8,922,400	1,110,500	1,862,200	9,871,500	30.8
422,700	500,800	Pacific	2,375,700	461,500	396,900	2,844,400	30.0
1,500,000	810,900	Nat. of the Republic	13,591,400	2,817,600	1,004,200	15,062,900	25.9
450,000	976,000	Chatham National	5,007,400	725,200	883,000	5,634,700	28.5
200,000	251,900	People's	1,884,000	170,800	359,600	2,527,000	20.9
700,000	569,800	Nat. of North Amer.	9,064,300	1,447,300	1,245,700	10,386,600	25.9
1,000,000	2,153,300	Hanover National	23,800,500	4,800,100	3,336,600	29,836,400	27.4
500,000	845,900	Irving National	2,951,000	422,900	389,400	3,222,900	24.1
600,000	898,700	National Citizens'	2,551,000	468,000	283,200	3,020,200	24.9
500,000	274,300	Nassau	2,326,200	241,400	470,700	2,911,700	24.4
900,000	1,024,500	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	5,701,400	768,400	1,057,100	6,004,800	29.9
1,000,000	147,300	Nat. Shoe & Leath.	3,994,900	749,900	442,300	4,456,300	26.7
1,000,000	1,282,400	Corn Exchange	8,535,400	1,349,800	1,147,000	9,981,000	26.0
1,000,000	218,200	Continental National	5,363,300	928,000	701,700	6,229,300	26.1
300,000	398,700	Oriental	1,806,000	162,700	359,000	1,780,000	29.3
1,500,000	5,557,500	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	25,502,000	3,991,000	2,993,000	26,806,000	26.0
2,000,000	3,186,500	National Park	30,833,000	8,521,200	3,284,600	38,300,800	30.8
250,000	148,500	East River National	1,163,900	189,300	189,300	1,179,500	32.0
3,500,000	2,043,300	Fourth National	23,070,000	3,348,200	3,065,000	24,500,000	28.0
1,000,000	488,800	Central National	8,782,000	1,772,000	2,280,000	12,146,000	33.3
300,000	676,000	Second National	5,308,900	1,011,000	1,006,000	6,505,000	31.0
750,000	299,900	Ninth National	3,333,300	534,000	423,200	3,653,000	25.9
500,000	7,069,800	First National	26,987,500	3,720,500	2,843,200	26,465,400	24.5
300,000	60,800	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	1,857,700	186,100	176,300	1,225,200	29.5
250,000	606,400	Bowery Bank	2,995,000	433,000	539,000	3,401,000	28.5
200,000	428,100	N. Y. County Nat.	2,674,400	560,700	295,400	3,317,100	26.7
750,000	277,800	German-American	2,830,600	209,900	455,900	2,758,300	26.2
500,000	1,477,700	Chase National	22,016,200	5,474,300	1,327,600	26,630,300	25.4
100,000	1,120,000	Fifth Avenue	7,383,000	1,497,900	1,440,100	8,440,100	34.8
200,000	503,600	German Exchange	2,241,200	348,400	562,800	3,164,200	25.6
200,000	710,400	Germania	3,556,100	598,100	725,600	4,803,300	27.5
500,000	629,200	U. S. National	6,672,800	1,100,500	1,000,700	7,749,500	27.5
300,000	625,100	Lincoln National	6,420,000	1,197,000	708,300	7,201,300	26.4
200,000	803,800	Garfield National	4,852,200	1,018,400	478,500	5,935,800	28.1
200,000	312,500	Fifth National	1,181,300	187,600	267,400	1,971,300	23.1
300,000	832,700	Bk. of the Metropolis	4,470,700	906,000	606,000	5,472,200	29.1
300,000	327,200	West Side	2,280,000	246,000	308,000	2,535,000	29.7
500,000	306,100	Seaboard National	7,629,000	1,324,000	1,312,000	9,396,000	26.9
200,000	336,000	Sixth National	1,820,000	225,000	157,000	1,567,000	24.4
2,100,000	336,400	Western National	14,274,800	2,230,000	3,071,300	18,653,800	27.0
500,000	994,600	First Nat., B'klyn	5,167,000	531,100	806,000	5,162,000	25.7
1,300,000	755,700	National Union	10,622,700	1,980,000	622,900	10,740,600	24.3
500,000	282,200	Liberty National	2,765,700	445,400	434,300	2,968,200	29.7
1,000,000	351,800	N. Y. Produce Ex.	4,091,800	713,200	173,300	3,680,000	24.6
250,000	362,200	Bank of New Am.	2,302,300	406,200	247,700	2,758,800	23.1
$43,000,000	$61,169,980	Total, National Banks.					
11,022,700	14,370,200	Total State Banks.					

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	105	108
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	100	103
Atlantic Avenue limp. 5s	77	82
Baltimore Traction	18½	19
Bridgeport Traction 1st 5s	100	105
Bleecker St. & F'ton Fy. stock	30	33
Bleecker St. & F. Fy. 1st 7s	106	108
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	108
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	112	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
B'klyn, Bath & W. E. 5s, ex in.	70	72½
Brooklyn City Railroad	193	196
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st in. 5s	103	..
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	180	195
B'klyn C. & Newtown 1st 5s	115	117
Brooklyn Elevated, t. r.	6¾	8¾
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	104	105
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	77½	79
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109½	111
Central Crosstown	195	..
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	115	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	180
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	100	..
Chicago City Railroad	225	231
Christopher & Tenth Street	154	164
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	100½	103½
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis)	15	18½
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	75	..
Cleveland City Railway	60	..
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	55	..
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brooklyn stock	140	..
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	..
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	93	96
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	90	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	35	..
Consolidated Trac., N. J., 5s	96	97
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	175	..
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	114¾	117½
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	101	103
Eighth Avenue	320	340
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	100	..
42d & Grand Street	310	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	37½	39½
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	115	..
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	62	70
Grand St. & Newtown, B'klyn.	55	65
Kings County Elevated	2½	3
Kings County Traction	40	43
Lake Street (Chicago) Elevated.	15	16
Lake St. (Chi.) 1st 5s	72	73
Louisville St. Ry. com.	45	50
Louisville St. Ry pref.	95	100
Met. W. S. Elec., (Chi.)	5½	6½
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	50	51½
Minneapolis Street Ry. 5s	95	96
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	96	97
New Orleans Traction common.	4½	5½
New Orleans Traction pref.	19	22
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Chicago	225	229
North Chicago 1st 5s	104	105
North Shore Traction com.	19	20
North Shore Traction pref.	80	83
Ninth Avenue	180	200
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	99	101
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	80	83
Rochester Ry.	18	19
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	90	..
Second Avenue stock	120	130
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108	110
Second Avenue debenture 5s	102	105
Scranton Traction	7	9
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	190	200
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
South Side L. (Chi.)	65½	68½
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	115½
Tenth and 23d Street Ferry	65	75
Tenth and 23d St. Ferry 1st 5s	98	..
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	147	149
Twenty-third Street	300	..
Twenty-third St. deb. 5s	100	105
Twin City R. Traction Co. com.	12	15
Twin City R. Tr. Co. pr.	..	95
Union Railway	100	..
Union Railway 1st 5s	107	110
West Chicago St.	99¼	100
West Chicago St. 5s	104	105
West End, (Boston)	93	94
West End, (Boston) pf.	100¾	102
Worcester Traction common	17	18
Worcester Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	91	92
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	100
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	82	85
Union Ferry	66	68
Union Ferry bonds	104	106

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	178	..
Atlantic	155	165
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	180	190
Brooklyn	405	..
Central	1235	..
Colonial	155	159
Continental	180	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	800	..
Franklin	200	240
German-American R. E.	20	30
Guaranty	450	..
Hamilton	235	245
Kings County	280	290
Knickerbocker	200	..
Lawyers' Surety	100	110
Lawyers' Title Ins.	145	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	225	230
Manhattan	150	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	210	..
Mercantile	440	..
Metropolitan	305	..
Nassau	150	152
National Surety	205	212
N. Y. Life Ins. & Tr. Co.	1120	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	325	..
People's	238	..
Real Estate Trust Co.	180	..
R. E. Exch. & Auction Room.	60	70
State	190	200
Title Guar. & Trust	265	275
Union	1005	1025
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	225	..
United States	1110	..
Washington	228	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	107	110
Commonwealth	100	115
Continental	365	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	100	105
Farragut	85	90
German-American	380	..
Germania	235	..
Greenwich	150	..
Hamilton	110	115
Hanover	126	130
Home	190	195
Kings County, Brooklyn	175	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	160	165
New York	115	120
Niagara	155	160
North River	125	130
Pacific	145	149
Peter Cooper	125	130
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	175
Rutgers	125	130
Stuyvesant	80	85
United States	118	125
Westchester	200	230
Williamsburg City	380	400

Electric Light and Manufacturing.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny County Light Co.	103	..
Brush Electric Co.	..	40
Bridgeport (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	35	38
Eddy Electric Mfg. Co.	..	19
Edison Ilg. Co. (St. Louis)	3½	4½
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Brooklyn	106	110
Edison Ore Milling Co.	12	15
Edison Storage Co.	27½	29
East End Electric Light	..	10
Fort Wayne Electric Co.	½	1½
Ft. Wayne E.Co., T. S., Series A.	2	3½
General Electric Co. pf.	81	85
Hartford (Conn.) Elec. Light Co.	110	..
Hartford (Conn.) L. & P. Co.	4½	..
New Haven (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	145	..
Narragansett (Prov., R.I.) E. Co.	82	85
Rhode Island Elec. Protec. Co.	115	120
Toronto (Can.) Elec. Light Co.	131	131¾
Thomson-Houston Welding Co.	5	..
United Elec. Light & P. Co. pf.	2	..
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co.	..	23
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. pf.	..	54
Woonsocket (R. I.) Electric Co.	90	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	335	..
American Exchange	169	171
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	..	320
Broadway	230	240
Butchers & Drovers'	..	101
Central	160	..
Chase	500	..
Chatham	290	310
Chemical	4000	..
Citizens'	125	140
City	620	..
Clinton	90	100
Colonial	100	..
Columbia	150	170
Commerce	208	212
Continental	132	140
Corn Exchange	290	300
East River	135	150
Eleventh Ward	250	..
Fifth Avenue	3000	..
Fifth National	240	..
First National	2750	..
First National of Staten Island	120	150
Fourth National	190	..
Fourteenth Street	..	160
Franklin	50	..
Gallatin	310	350
Gansevoort	..	160
Garfield	550	..
German-American	112	..
Germania	300	..
German Exchange	..	315
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	100	..
Hanover	350	..
Hide & Leather	92½	100
Home	150	..
Hudson River	155	..
Importers & Traders'	525	550
Irving	140	..
Leather Manufacturers'	160	..
Liberty	135	..
Lincoln	..	800
Manhattan	220	240
Market & Fulton	220	240
Mechanics'	185	200
Mechanics & Traders'	110	125
Mercantile	167	..
Mechants'	145	155
Merchants' Exchange	120	124
Metropolis	440	..
Mount Morris	112	..
Mutual	..	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	205	..
New Amsterdam	230	..
New York	235	240
New York County	700	..
New York National Exchange	80	..
Ninth National	97	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	135	..
Oriental	165	175
Pacific	175	180
Park	262	270
People's	210	..
Phenix	..	102
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	114	118
Republic	150	170
Riverside	160	..
Seaboard	172	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	100	..
Shoe & Leather	94	100
Sixth National	275	..
Standard	..	95
State of New York	112	116
Third National	10	70
Tradesmen's	102	..
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	170	180
United States	210	..
Western	120	125
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	95	100
American Air Power	..	27
American Bank Note Company	42	44½
American Brake	74	77
American Grocery 1st pref.	5	20
American Press Association	..	110
American Soda Fountain com.	10	25
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	65
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	..	50
Am. Type Founders, new stock	30	32
American Sewing Machine	½	1½
American Strawboard	30½	31
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	107	..
American Graphophone	8¼	9½
Anderson Tobacco	20	30
Automatic Vending	50	75
Barney & Smith Car com.	14	16
Barney & Smith Car pref.	..	57
Barney & Smith Car 6s	..	100
Bergner & Engel Brew. Co. com.	80	..
Bergner & Engel Brew. Co. pf.	105	..
Bergner & Engel 1st 6s	107	111
Blackwell's Durham Tobacco	60	65
Celluloid Company	60	63
Cen. Fireworks Co. pref.	25	40
Cen. & South Amer. Tel.	105	110
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	68	75
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	104	..
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	380	400
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	94	..
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	94	..
Clark Mile End Thread	..	80
Commercial Cable	170	175
Commercial Union Tel.	108	..
Consolidated Car Heating	25	32
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	28	..
Con. K. City Smelt'g & Ref'g.	..	100
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	50	60
Diamond Match Co.	142½	143
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1½
Ensley Land	½	1½
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eppens, Smith & Wiemann	..	75
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	42	46
Fort Wayne E. trust receipts	..	½
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	32	33
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	91¾	92¼
Gold & Stock Tel.	106	..
Gorham Mfg. Co. com.	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	112	..
Great Falls Ice	115	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	65	68
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	93	97
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	1	3
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	10	17
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105½	..
Hudson River Telephone	64	67
Iron Steamboat	3	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	66
J. B. Stetson com.	..	50
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	15	20
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	70
Lorillard pf	115	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	30	40
Malt Trust com.	24	26
Malt Trust pf.	75	77
Mechanical Rubber com.	6	12
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	40
Merganthaler Linotype	134	137
Mexican Telephone	50	65
Mich. Pen. Car com.	..	13
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	57	60
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	85	90
Mosler Safe Co.	100	106
Monongahela Navigation	92	..
Monongahela Water	33½	34½
National Saw pf.	..	80
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	..	60
Natural Gas Trust	158	165
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	48	..
N. Y. Biscuit	62½	63
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	105	108
New England Telephone	125	..
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	93	..
New York Air Brake	20	25
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	145	148
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	106¼	..
Nicholson File Co.	50	..
Nicaragua Construction	3	5
Northwestern Telegraph	110	..
Pennsylvania Coal	325	375
Penn. Salt Mfg.	101	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	50	55
Pratt & Whitney com.	9	14
Pratt & Whitney pref.	62	70
Procter & Gamble	205	210
Procter & Gamble pref.	158	162
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pref.	40	56
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	85	90
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger	..	60
Simmons Hardware com.	100	105
Simmons Hardware pref.	105	109
Singer Mfg. Co.	329	335
Standard Oil	340	341
Standard Underground Cable	98	100
Sloss Iron and Steel 1st 6s	92	..
Southern & Atlantic Tel.	85	95
Southern Cotton Oil	15	30
Swift & Co.	92½	102½
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	102	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	116½	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	48	52
Texas & Pacific Coal 1sts	95	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	72½
Trenton Potteries com.	..	13
Trenton Potteries pref.	..	53
Trow Directory pref.	29	34
Union Switch & Signal	24½	29½
Union Switch & Signal pref.	50	..
Union Typewriter com.	6¼	8
Union Typewriter 1st pref.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pref.	78	83
United Elec. Light & Power pf.	2	..
United Elec. Light & Power bds	75	90
U. S. Glass com.	17½	20
U. S. Glass pref.	50	60
Wagner Palace Car	155	156
Westinghouse Air Brake	190	200
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	115
Worthington Pump com.	22	24
Worthington Pump pref.	85	87

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	58	58¾
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	109¼	110
Bay State Gas Inc.	65	75
Boston United Gas 1st 5s	85	87
Boston United Gas 2d 5s	65	67½
Burlington (Iowa) Gas	..	20
Buffalo (N. Y.) Subs.	99	100
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	101⅞	101⅞
Central Union Gas cns. deb. 5s	109	112
Chi. Consumers' 1st 5s	99	101
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105½	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	110	112
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106½	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	114	116
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	40
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	100
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	89	91½
Columbus (Ohio) 1st m. 5s	101	102½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	78	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	17½	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103	105
Equitable	275	285
Equitable 1st 6s	102¾	103½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115	117½
Eq., E. R. con. (new) com., w.i.	28½	30½
Eq., E. R., con. (new) pf., w. i.	76	78
Eq. E. R., con. (new) 5s, w. i.	100	100½
Detroit income 5s	87	90
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	82	85
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	92	94
Grand Rapids stock	72	75
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	99	102
Indiana Nat. & Ill.	60	63
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st m. 6s	72	74
Indianapolis stock	118	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104	106
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	84	86
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	92	95
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	58½	60½
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	75	77
Madison (Wis.) Gas	59	61
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	97	100
Minneapolis Gas 6s	96	100
Mutual of New York	335	350
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. tr. rcts.	76	77
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf. tr. rcts.	95	102
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	111¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	97½	100
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	56
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71½	73½
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	87½
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	81
Standard Gas, New York	133	137
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	142½	147½
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114½	116½
Syracuse Gas stock	19	21
Syracuse Gas 5s	96	100
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	84	85
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee.	104	102
Williamsburg 1st 6s	104	107

OLD TIMES RECALLED.

Wholesale and manufacturing druggists report a specially large distribution of staple goods, the week witnessing an activity such as gladdened the hearts of the trade in 1892 and former prosperous years. All branches of the distributive trade are in first-class financial trim, carrying large and well-assorted stocks, making prompt settlements for the same, and reaping satisfactory profits.

Paint and color makers, lead corroders, and varnish manufacturers are doing a seasonably healthy business, the bulk of the orders now coming from distributors and quantity buyers at the large commercial and industrial centres or leading interior distributing points.—Paint, Oil, and Drug Review.

EXPORT PROSPERITY.

Never before in the history of our export trade has the future presented such features of encouragement to our producers of iron and steel and manufacturers of improved tools and machinery. Statistics of the most encouraging character greet us upon every hand, and a growing demand for our productions of skill in iron and steel and other metals make possible a continuance of very prosperous conditions of trade.

The future will present claims for continued activity on export lines which have never previously been seriously entertained. Already have our rapidly increasing exports of iron and steel—even tin is among the possibilities—so convinced the arrogant British competitors that our popular ascendency over industries arbitrarily deemed their own need no longer be deemed either illusive or visionary in character. We have at last compelled this most combative of contestants to regard us as aggressive competitors in any field of industry requiring superior skill, economy of construction, and a date of delivery that may be calculated upon as being definite. Nothing, except it be high tariffs or obstructive restrictions, imitating methods of our own, can keep us out of those markets of the world that already possess the knowledge of our productive supremacy.—Hardware.

SOUTHERN IRON MAKING.

In his report on the production of iron ores in 1896, John Birkinbine of the United States Geological Survey says: "The contiguity of the raw materials entering into the manufacture of pig iron gives to portions of Alabama advantages which permit the production of iron at a cost lower than is at present possible elsewhere in this country, and below the minimum reached at most of the foreign works," and that the cost of making pig iron has been "so reduced as to permit of long railroad hauls to domestic markets, and some of the excess has been shipped to foreign countries."

Alabama now ranks third as a producer of iron ore, its output having been 2,041,793 long tons in 1896. The output in other Southern States was: Virginia, 859,466; Tennessee, 535,484; Georgia and North Carolina, 175,331; Kentucky, 30,096; Maryland, 11,502; Texas, 41,777, and Missouri, 4,535, a total in the South of 3,662,984 tons. The total in the rest of the country was 12,332,465 tons.

BEET SUGAR SCHEMES.

Representatives of a Buffalo firm are searching in Western New York for a suitable site for a beet sugar factory with a capacity of 1,000 tons of beets daily. Genesee County will probably secure the factory if the farmers favor the plan. This piece of news, with names and places altered, is duplicated almost every week, which shows that speculators who believe that there is money in beet sugar of domestic origin are quite numerous. Evidence is not lacking, either, to prove that the farmers are equally sanguine. Perhaps the machinery men are inspiring this factory fever, but there seems to be enough genuine enthusiasm to warrant the belief that the domestic sugar industry will before many years destroy one of the largest sources of revenue—the sugar duties utilized by the Treasury. In Europe, where protection has built up an unhealthy beet industry of unwieldy proportions, an internal revenue tax is laid upon beet sugar, thus enabling the Government to dispense with the revenues that the United States collects on sugar at port of entry, and some such plan may have to be adopted here when domestic sugar displaces the foreign. But it is unlikely that the industry could stand the burden, dependent, as it is, on a tariff protection.—New York Merchants' Review.

GREATEST CANAL TONNAGE.

No canal in the world—not even the Suez—approaches the Sault Ste. Marie, between Lakes Superior and Huron, in the quantity of freight which passes through it. The total from the opening of navigation in May up to Nov. 1 this year was 16,583,726 short tons, an increase of 14 per cent. over last season.

The total tonnage of iron ore from Lake Superior was 9,879,341 short tons, or 8,820,840 long tons. This will be increased before the close of navigation to at least 9,000,000 tons—probably a little more—by the November shipments. If to this tonnage are added the shipments from Escanaba and Gladstone, which do not pass through the Sault, and which amount to at least 2,500,00 tons, we shall have a total shipment from the Lake Superior region this year of 11,500,000 tons of iron ore, a quantity greater by 1,000,000 tons than has ever before been reached in a season. The present indications are that this output will all be taken up by the furnaces.

UNDERBIDDING THE BRITISHER.

The Philadelphia firm of R. D. Wood & Co., who have for some time been competing for cast iron pipe orders in England, have at last succeeded in securing a large one from the Rural District Council of Axbridge, Somerset, which recently invited tenders for the supply of about 800 tons of cast iron socket water pipes 6 to 3 inches diameter, to be delivered at Axbridge Station or other specified place. The Messrs. Wood's offer, which has been accepted, was £4,581. Eleven other firms tendered, Macfarlane, Strang & Co., Glasgow, quoting £5,000, and the Birtley Iron Works, Durham, £5,946.

*LATEST REPORTS OF RAILWAY GROSS EARNINGS.

Roads.	Latest Gross Earnings. Week or Mo.	1897.	1896.	Jan. 1 to Latest Date. 1897.	1896.
Adirondack	September	$17,640	$20,894	$152,880	$149,639
Ala. Great South	1st week Nov.	33,021	29,871	1,320,472	1,250,858
Ala., Midland	August	45,363	44,966	439,430	395,906
Ala., N. O., Tex. & Pac. Junc.					
N. O. & N. E.	October	107,379	138,543	1,026,121	1,063,622
Vicksburg, Sh. & P.	October	43,894	75,671	415,007	463,881
Allegheny Valley	October	44,309	65,244	417,553	451,474
Ann Arbor	September	238,947	191,155	1,826,437	1,759,888
Ark. Midland	1st week Nov.	24,492	19,287	1,088,254	985,042
Atch., T. & Santa Fé	August	7,996	6,685	60,432	56,294
Atlanta & Charleston	September	3,422,213	2,911,545	23,666,085	21,544,676
Atlanta, Knoxville & No.	August	137,716	133,117	1,069,591	900,168
Atlanta & W. P.	September	27,969	2,195	205,327	212,132
Atlanta & Danville	September	51,408	51,504	409,062	371,933
Austin & Northwest	4th week Oct.	10,807	11,476	438,746	450,432
Baltimore & Ohio	August	13,556	21,699	108,741	168,171
Baltimore & Ohio Sou'west.	September	2,319,065	2,292,931	18,942,121	18,202,206
Bath & Ham'nds.	1st week Nov.	118,780	112,307	5,434,421	5,223,770
Bir. & Atlantic	September	2,923	4,388	18,610	19,092
Brunswick & West	October	2,812	2,489	19,279	19,027
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	August	44,979	43,529	369,723	396,639
Buffalo & Susquehanna	1st week Nov.	74,580	70,442	2,910,345	2,850,944
Bur., C., Rap. & N.	September	67,993	61,962	446,771	383,636
Canadian Pacific	4th week Oct.	146,351	181,295	3,493,400	3,738,871
Car. Midland	1st week Nov.	627,000	522,000	19,807,300	17,313,042
Central of Georgia	September	7,662	7,996	41,597	42,871
Central of New Jersey	1st week Nov.	142,673	119,296	4,370,328	4,367,363
Central Pacific	September	1,200,045	1,116,782	9,249,781	9,221,926
Charleston & Savannah	August	1,489,233	1,169,913	8,655,280	7,899,523
Charleston & W. Car.	June	35,502	30,301	424,999	387,130
Chesapeake & Ohio	1st week Nov.	43,912	37,320		
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	September	194,925	209,168	9,420,200	8,690,500
Chicago & East. Illinois	1st week Nov.	4,414,242	3,164,549	28,253,161	24,624,284
Chicago Great Western	1st week Nov.	107,557	63,840	3,378,037	3,228,089
Chic., Ind. & L.	1st week Nov.	113,946	72,038	4,322,914	4,023,259
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	1st week Nov.	66,858	46,261		
Chicago & Northwestern	September	827,633	683,785	26,890,864	26,726,773
Chic., Peo. & St. L.		3,561,045	2,843,064	23,967,990	23,942,176
Chic., Rock Island & P.	October	80,000	79,232	665,149	742,958
Chic., St. Paul, M. & O.	September	1,793,612	1,671,950	13,680,057	12,982,927
Chic., Ter. Tr. RR.	October	991,983	882,571	5,845,519	5,627,511
Chicago & W. Mich.	4th week Oct.	97,145	92,974		
Choc., Ok. & Gulf.	September	50,765	46,363	1,308,137	1,378,463
Cin., O. & T. P.	October	118,850	108,891	811,093	730,921
Cleveland, Can. & So.	4th week Oct.	318,980	308,142	2,982,674	2,787,320
Cl., Cin., Ch. & St. L.	4th week Oct.	29,536	34,070	530,974	595,167
Peo. & Eastern	September	404,749	354,696	11,316,140	10,787,177
Cl., Lor. & Wheel.	1st week Nov.	168,098	151,069	1,270,304	1,298,243
Col. Midland	October	36,547	18,043	1,125,287	1,133,218
Col., H. V. & Tol.	October	162,879	157,820	1,437,051	1,530,227
Col. & Red Mount	July	325,659	168,390	1,977,358	2,021,042
Col., Sandusky & H.	3 weeks June.	6,841		71,836	
Colusa & Lake	October	46,964	49,826	348,874	342,909
Crystal	September	2,500	3,500	18,955	16,691
Cumberland Valley	September	1,441	505	9,862	8,740
Denver & Rio Grande	1st week Nov.	94,934	76,315	601,518	620,035
Des Moines & Kansas City	3d week Oct.	167,000	131,700	6,221,500	6,179,732
Des Moines, N. & W.	October	3,206	2,417	122,647	93,046
Det., Grand Rapids & W.	4th week Oct.	39,060	46,067	350,325	302,760
Det. & Lima No.	1st week Nov.	36,833	29,892	1,070,999	995,188
Det. & Mackinac	September	8,170			
Duluth & Ir. R.	September	29,939	19,535	366,672	337,583
Duluth, S. S. & At.	4th week Oct.	357,250	170,772	2,227,591	1,789,262
Elgin, Joliet & East.	October	47,551	47,209	1,335,115	1,493,024
Erie	September	115,946	129,442	970,504	1,099,514
Eureka Springs	August	3,189,670	2,769,491	24,118,464	22,823,693
Evans. & Indianapolis	1st week Nov.	7,786	5,061	43,705	40,943
Evans. & Rich.	3d week Aug.	5,345	3,872	241,023	252,245
Evans. & Terre Haute	1st week Nov.	1,396	2,451	51,713	73,551
Fitchburg	September	22,465	15,942	933,304	960,569
Flint & Père Marquette	4th week Oct.	702,249	632,932	5,336,202	5,380,394
Florida Central and Pen.	4th week Oct.	79,778	49,691	2,285,529	2,174,725
Fort Worth & Den. C.	4th week Oct.	57,200	45,986	1,985,562	1,773,172
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	1st week Nov.	36,529	32,804	977,190	77,058
Gads. & Att. U.	October	15,515	7,427	300,140	263,618
Georgia Railroad	1st week Nov.	700	850	7,077	8,911
Georgia & Alabama	1st week Nov.	40,771	32,143	1,321,380	1,279,837
Georgia, Carolina & No.	September	22,515	18,206	984,431	704,160
Georgia So. & Florida	October	77,949	89,477	640,579	591,974
Grand Rapids & Ind.	4th week Oct.	83,292	80,562	715,681	730,964
Cin., R. & Fort Wayne	4th week Oct.	65,628	46,874	1,632,979	1,626,050
Traverse City	4th week Oct.	11,417	9,600	334,095	334,955
Mus., G. R. & I.	4th week Oct.	1,064	1,195	32,447	39,781
Total all lines	4th week Oct.	4,445	2,700	98,066	103,808
Grand Trunk System	4th week Oct.	82,554	60,459	2,067,556	2,104,593
Chicago & Grand Trunk	1st week Nov.	729,706	761,993	19,108,928	18,811,709
Detroit, Gr. H. & M.	1st week Nov.	59,841	58,624	2,600,949	2,467,354
Cin., Sag. & Mac.	1st week Nov.	19,547	16,927	843,466	811,327
Tol., S. & Musk.	1st week Nov.	3,091	2,286	101,269	107,884
Great Northern—					
St. Paul, M. & M.	October	2,234,196	2,059,344	13,305,919	12,850,008
East of Minn.	October	282,530	260,399	1,526,163	1,582,167
Montana Central	October	202,581	162,475	1,691,720	1,606,231
Total system	October	2,719,307	2,482,210	16,523,802	16,038,401
Gulf, B. & K. C.	October	12,810	10,004	104,024	76,942
Gulf & Chicago	October	5,920	7,434	36,268	36,242
Hoosic Tunnel & Wil.	September	5,193	3,737	40,647	39,500
Houston & Texas Central	September	423,881	421,808	2,489,526	2,466,422
Illinois Central	October	†2,353,008	†2,243,620	†19,517,915	†17,817,209
Ind., Dec. & West.	3 weeks Aug.	33,286	26,020	288,806	291,840
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	September	61,369	49,984	550,744	561,692
Ind. & Great Northern	1st week Nov.	90,129	72,594	2,933,277	2,790,868
Interoc. (Mex.)	Week Oct. 23.	51,400	51,700	2,113,002	1,859,064
Iowa Central	1st week Nov.	38,587	27,334	1,435,932	1,094,551
Iron Railway	October	3,733	2,842	31,506	36,597
Jack., T. & K. W.	September	20,858	22,314	225,900	235,272
Kanawha & Mich.	1st week Nov.	9,717	6,276	442,855	383,729
Kan. City, Fort Scott & M.	4th week Oct.	132,214	137,517	3,971,632	3,659,616
Kan. City, Mem. & Bir.	4th week Oct.	22,419	40,754	939,008	947,756
Kansas City, N. W.	October	33,246	29,709	285,042	226,141
Kansas City & Om.	4th week Oct.	6,305	4,502	193,600	92,315
Kansas City, Pitts. & G.	1st week Nov.	64,126	16,927	1,935,119	635,291
Kansas City, Sub. Bel.	1st week Nov.	8,827	5,142	431,390	295,104
Keokuk & West.	3d week Oct.	8,684	8,028	320,967	318,225
Lake Erie, Al. & So.	October	5,885	7,380	51,331	49,784
Lake Erie & West.	1st week Nov.	57,369	47,774	2,902,274	2,872,774
Lehigh & Hudson	October	37,573	34,024	300,233	326,744
Lehigh Valley Railroad	September	1,742,675	1,817,509		
Lehigh Valley Coal Co.	September	1,716,110	1,583,533		
Lexington & East.	September	17,601	13,450	155,710	152,436
Long Island	October	346,632	320,403	3,542,974	3,418,878
Los Angeles Term.	October	6,745	5,185	79,268	73,999
Louis., Evans. & St. L.	1st week Nov.	27,468	24,312	1,247,268	1,214,997
Louis., H. & St. L.	4th week Oct.	17,990	12,069	418,111	385,051
Louisville & Nashville	1st week Nov.	380,580	364,440	17,500,257	17,031,204
Macon & Birmingham	October	8,331	7,184	51,579	49,763
Manistique	October	5,857	3,602	103,378	108,444
Memphis & Charleston	4th week Oct.	50,509	58,288	1,123,133	1,018,678
Mexican Central	1st week Nov.	232,289	204,048	10,763,825	8,496,282
Mexican International	September	242,188	214,844	2,259,747	2,110,023
Mexican National	1st week Nov.	98,852	93,991	5,058,371	4,312,065
Mexican Northern	September	62,484	51,396	411,300	583,144
Mexican Railway	Week Oct. 23.	77,127	68,535	3,059,034	2,557,628
Mexican Southern	3d week Oct.	11,000	12,314	559,873	427,614
Minn. & St. Louis	1st week Nov.	50,774	42,786	1,801,105	702,599
M., St. P. & S. St. M.	4th week Oct.	102,373	134,941	3,122,576	3,093,357
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	1st week Nov.	302,653	223,244	9,677,757	9,731,476
Missouri Pac. & Iron Mount.	1st week Nov.	479,000	343,000	20,445,000	18,402,702
Central Branch	1st week Nov.	21,000	14,000	950,000	635,580
Total	1st week Nov.	500,000	357,000	21,395,000	19,038,282
Mobile & Ohio	October	382,983	405,269	3,215,026	2,993,798
Mont. & Mex. G.	July	114,722	90,981	797,534	665,389
Nash., Ch. & St. L.	October	526,852	473,641	4,534,100	4,167,248
Nat. & Ft. Sh.	August	14,044		101,295	
Nevada Central	August	3,245	2,967	24,406	201,056
N. Y. C. & H. R.	October	4,253,118	4,148,078	37,973,794	36,354,543
N. Y., Ont. & West.	1st week Nov.	63,644	63,143	3,347,769	2,305,458
N. Y., Susq. & West.	September	199,914	214,162	1,002,431	1,005,024
Norfolk & West.	1st week Nov.	225,964	177,286	9,207,057	9,347,825
Northwestern (Ga.)	August	4,723	4,769	36,913	37,389
Northwestern (S. C.)	June	36,201	41,434		
Northern Central	September	676,155	594,148	4,885,441	4,559,335
Northern Pacific	4th week Oct.	905,694	941,979	16,519,862	15,780,005
Ohio River	1st week Nov.	20,966	19,699	817,893	838,427
Ohio River & Cha.	October	17,726	19,965	149,387	150,928
Ohio Southern	October	87,331	74,428	559,263	625,018
Omaha, Kan. City & E.	4th week Oct.	21,455	17,241	570,979	511,939
Oregon Imp. Co.	September	422,436	260,860	2,902,598	2,443,179
Oregon Railroad & Nav.	October	16,450	665,949	4,391,850	3,768,816
Oregon Short Line	September	534,500	483,178	4,901,352	4,067,736
Pacific Mail.	September	270,477	307,505	3,220,774	2,918,464
Pennsylvania	September	5,850,639	5,176,339	46,788,570	46,060,970
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	1st week Nov.	15,148	14,430	766,039	730,156
Petersburg	September	40,510	39,696	432,234	420,620
Philadelphia & Erie	September	515,155	447,952	3,220,831	3,157,629
Philadelphia & Reading	September	2,024,275	1,841,758	15,691,316	16,168,831
Coal & Iron Co.	September	2,421,814	2,171,411	15,256,065	15,198,395
Total both companies	September	4,446,086	4,013,169	30,947,381	31,367,226
Phil., Read. & N. E.	September	66,470	65,465	469,632	513,463
Phil., W. & B.	September	$10,390	774,290		
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	September	1,352,677	1,176,787	10,736,021	10,875,620
Pitts., Lisb. & W'n	October	5,077	4,401	36,930	36,980
Pitts., Bes. & L. E.	October	54,474	40,779	491,849	539,250
Pitts. & Western	4th week Oct.	50,990	48,920	1,384,867	1,433,454
Pitts., Cleve. & Toledo	4th week Oct.	31,227	19,922	726,095	642,429
Pitts., Penn. & F.	4th week Oct.	13,956	11,750	296,378	323,081
Total system	4th week Oct.	96,173	74,723	2,461,205	2,418,203
Pitts., Young & A.	September	138,622	111,867	1,065,937	1,009,642
Rich., Fredericksburg & P.	September	53,204	50,454	533,656	539,039
Rich. & Petersburg	September	26,827	24,653	256,751	260,304
Rio Grande Southern	1st week Nov.	7,858	8,021	314,010	386,220
Rio Grande West	1st week Nov.	49,100	36,200	2,158,200	2,017,565
St. Jos. & Gr. I.	1st week Nov.	26,300	18,000	959,933	588,932
St. L., Ch. & St. P.	October	30,000	28,328	242,003	246,571
St. L., Ken. & So.	September	6,780	6,294	43,160	
St. L. & San Francisco	1st week Nov.	142,378	123,581	5,477,372	5,161,883
St. L. Southwest	1st week Nov.	121,400	99,800	3,960,214	3,976,707
St. Paul & Duluth	October	210,157	200,871	1,302,557	1,297,638
San Antonio & A. P.	September	232,437	247,974	1,479,216	1,411,276
San Francisco & N. P.	October	87,658	73,184	678,340	634,987
Santa Fé, Pres. & Ph.	August	52,297	49,448		
Sav., Fla. & West.	August	237,772	227,835	2,227,941	2,227,816
Seaboard & Roanoke	July	65,271	59,064		
Sher., Shrev. & So.	4th week Oct.	16,653	16,850	248,058	233,421
Sil. Springs, O. & G.	August	14,364	10,119	129,861	134,125
Silverton	October	4,000	5,288		
So. Haven & East.	October	2,312	2,695	22,843	23,264
Southern Pacific Company—					
Gal., Har. & S. A.	August	427,823	431,650	2,919,377	3,169,175
Louisiana West.	August	101,366	78,270	660,999	571,953
Morgan's L. & T.	August	448,951	354,080	3,354,088	2,984,692
N. Y., T. & Mex.	August	43,401	35,529	294,449	144,055
Texas & New Orleans	August	32,714	117,967	1,012,547	858,009
Atl. Prop.	September	1,049,089	1,100,999	9,289,530	8,976,758
Pacific system	September	3,446,000	2,888,437	24,990,950	23,207,153
Total of all	September	4,918,970	4,471,244	36,749,996	34,628,129
Southern Pacific of Cal.	August	1,006,399	858,265	6,499,560	6,499,604
Southern Pacific of Arizona	August	214,031	150,360	1,643,871	1,466,154
Southern Pacific of N. M.	August	107,992	80,666	890,106	743,916
Northern Railway	August	234,158	219,712	1,418,574	1,382,897
Southern Railway	1st week Nov.	417,616	355,146	16,452,748	15,638,148
Spokane Falls & Northern	August	50,918	44,561	420,372	273,461
Stony Cl. & C. Mt.	August	9,607	10,086	26,918	30,871
Summit Branch	May	66,319	79,282	333,862	404,815
Lyk. Val. Coal	May	67,949	66,881	330,649	370,627
Total both companies	May	141,707	117,958	1,088,846	1,182,008
Texas Central	August	12,707	9,615	234,339	221,971
Texas & Pacific	4th week Oct.	172,683	151,178	5,811,248	5,394,567
Tex. S. V. & N. W.	1st week Nov.	4,589	3,597		
Toledo & Ohio Central	September	40,389	27,894	1,396,565	1,484,594
Toledo, Peoria & Western	1st week Nov.	26,833	23,285	766,735	802,770
Tol. St. L. & K. C.	4th week Oct.	46,945	45,501	1,924,528	1,813,017
Union Pacific—					
Union Pacific Railway	September	1,762,233	1,423,231	11,508,630	10,149,273
Ach. Col. & P.					
Ach. J. C. & W.	September	56,095	31,707	373,492	234,115
Central Branch	1st week Nov.	21,000	14,000	950,000	635,580
Cen. B. & L'd L.	September	117,565	68,518	821,376	541,381
Grand Trunk	September	2,098,417	1,630,920	13,708,019	11,696,872
Un. P., Den. & G.	4th week Oct.	89,582	94,629	2,838,485	2,517,118
Wabash	1st week Nov.	228,419	197,661	10,327,480	10,289,753
Waco & Northwestern	August	17,576	18,807	128,803	137,047
West Jersey & Sea'e	September	256,849	221,875	2,061,791	2,096,209
W. V. Cen. & Pitts.	May	98,247	98,155	455,772	472,875
West Virginia & Pitts.	August	36,511	38,109	255,306	256,317
Western of Alabama	September	56,369	60,050	443,890	401,863
West. N. Y. & Penn.	4th week Oct.	113,000	105,000	2,553,417	2,559,089
Wheeling & Lake Erie	1st week Nov.	34,247	17,428	947,867	1,115,642
Wil., Col. & Aug.	June	39,532	38,977		
Wisconsin Central	1st week Nov.	101,786	78,496	3,850,406	3,701,677
Wrightsville & Tenn.	August	6,060	6,503	51,790	58,023
York Southern	September	7,149	9,735	50,352	49,646

*Compilations by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Nov. 13, revised to Monday, Nov. 15.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,136	1,136	1,136
4th week Nov.	$146,351	$181,295	$220,556
Month	477,463	538,601	639,214
From Jan. 1	3,493,409	3,733,871	3,558,485
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
1st week Nov.	$33,157	$23,266	$32,181
From Jan. 1	1,411,971	1,390,181	1,473,056
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
1st week Nov.	$27,063	$17,710	$22,488
From Jan. 1	1,092,161	1,007,898	984,813
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	588	588	588
4th week Oct.	$47,551	$47,262	$57,986
Month	150,235	145,010	182,769
From Jan. 1	1,835,115	1,689,024	1,510,168
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	648	648	648
1st week Nov.	$55,001	$40,608	$48,218
From Jan. 1	2,340,530	2,212,737	2,141,276
FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR—			
Mileage	940	940	940
4th week Oct.	$57,240	$45,986	$44,733
Month	182,312	159,221	155,048
From Jan. 1	1,985,502	1,773,172	1,591,630
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY—			
Mileage	469	469	469
4th week Oct.	$36,529	$32,804	$39,816
Month	144,090	123,502	134,003
From Jan. 1	977,190	775,058	860,180
GEORGIA—			
Mileage	307	307	307
4th week Oct.	$54,458	$60,503	$58,095
Month	180,979	178,959	174,453
1st week Nov.	40,771	32,143	35,202
From Jan. 1	1,321,380	1,279,837	1,074,979
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	362	265	265
1st week Nov.	$22,515	$18,206	.....
From Jan. 1	984,431	704,160	.....
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA—			
Mileage	436	436	436
4th week Oct.	$65,628	$46,874	$60,140
Month	189,139	147,691	181,801
From Jan. 1	1,632,979	1,626,050	1,740,603
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,036	4,036	3,512
4th week Oct.	$729,708	$761,993	.....
Month	2,359,461	2,341,757	$1,827,039
From Jan. 1	19,108,928	18,811,709	14,901,710
KANSAS CITY & OMAHA—			
Mileage	194	194	194
4th week Oct.	$6,405	$45,562	.....
Month	29,594	16,713	.....
From Jan. 1	193,650	92,815	.....
LONG ISLAND—			
Mileage	375	375	378
Month Oct.	$346,652	$320,403	$329,364
From Jan. 1	3,542,974	3,418,878	3,513,899
LOUIS., HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	166	166	166
4th week Oct.	$17,990	$12,069	$17,387
Month	67,703	38,180	46,269
From Jan. 1	413,111	385,061	357,890
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON—			
Mileage	330	330	330
4th week Oct.	$50,509	$58,288	$57,740
Month	187,283	148,991	141,949
From Jan. 1	1,133,133	1,048,678	972,510
MINN., ST. PAUL & S. S. M.—			
Mileage	1,168	1,168	1,168
4th week Oct.	$162,378	$134,941	.....
Month	472,816	441,901	.....
From Jan. 1	3,122,576	3,093,357	.....
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
1st week Nov.	$225,964	$177,286	$222,841
From July 1	4,086,956	3,683,582	.....
OHIO SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	266	266	266
Month Oct.	$100,551	$80,044	$82,851
From Jan. 1	797,687	818,728	617,843
OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION—			
1st week Nov.	194,892	112,572	.....
From Jan. 1	4,586,742	3,881,388	.....
ST. PAUL & DULUTH—			
Mileage	244	248	248
Month Oct.	$310,157	$300,871	$212,387
From Jan. 1	1,802,537	1,267,638	1,284,698
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	176	176	176
4th week Oct.	$12,707	$9,615	.....
Month	58,582	42,982	.....
From Jan. 1	234,339	221,971	.....
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week Oct.	$26,833	$23,285	$28,543
Month	100,236	82,195	100,605
From Jan. 1	766,735	802,770	817,901
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week Nov.	$46,945	$45,501	$39,562
From Jan. 1	1,924,528	1,813,017	1,579,580
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF—			
Mileage	974	974	974
4th week Nov.	$89,582	$94,629	.....
Month	381,592	346,810	.....
From Jan. 1	2,838,485	2,517,118	.....
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE for September—			
Gross earnings	43,722	49,087	45,038
Net earnings	12,943	14,613	11,349
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	129,135	130,460	138,899
Net earnings	32,841	31,418	30,289
BROOKLYN ELEVATED for quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	373,251	372,866	.....
Net earnings	122,053	132,412	.....
Deficit	93,464	87,642	.....
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	176,762	153,129	.....
Net earnings	94,823	86,506	.....
Surplus	53,004	47,209	.....
CHI., PEORIA & ST. LOUIS, September—			
Gross earnings	68,216	68,141	84,805
Net earnings	21,731	14,760	16,055
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	190,970	213,952	241,740
Net earnings	62,274	61,041	37,461
DETROIT & MACKINAC for September—			
Gross earnings	29,939	19,535	21,811
Net earnings	2,995	1,851	3,201
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	102,383	79,181	98,030
Net earnings	18,588	20,995	28,803
MEXICAN NORTHERN for September—			
Gross earnings	62,484	51,396	55,733
Net earnings	40,521	25,977	31,224
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	134,096	165,271	518,653
Net earnings	82,440	84,776	277,521
MOBILE & OHIO for September—			
Gross earnings	343,457	315,898	271,937
Net earnings	128,311	120,383	104,207
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	954,710	863,295	768,006
Net earnings	313,545	282,815	253,096
NEW YORK CENTRAL for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	12,413,811	11,260,899	11,600,505
Op. expenses	8,092,475	7,596,768	7,745,524
Net earnings	4,321,336	3,673,131	3,854,981
First charges	2,630,294	2,627,088	2,630,549
Balance	1,701,042	1,046,043	1,224,431
Dividend	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Surplus	701,042	46,043	224,431
PEORIA & EASTERN for September—			
Gross earnings	168,098	151,099	174,140
Net earnings	39,201	36,843	46,421
Surplus	2,399	3,041	9,619
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	473,600	428,077	515,555
Net earnings	108,260	99,027	134,704
Deficit	2,145	10,778	*24,299
THIRD AVENUE for quarter ended September 30—			
Gross earnings	678,933	707,942	725,719
Net earnings	318,671	349,940	358,761
Total net income	338,790	368,978	370,871
Surplus	246,969	282,198	288,827
TOL., PEORIA & WESTERN for September—			
Gross earnings	100,236	92,195	89,593
Net	34,919	27,502	25,553
Surplus	12,546	5,529	5,169
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	346,646	323,758	257,237
Net earnings	102,488	85,898	66,843
Surplus	12,997	*1,993	5,690
*Deficit.			
WISCONSIN CENTRAL for September—			
Gross earnings	488,940	370,587	402,661
Net earnings	220,504	122,583	150,357
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,345,813	1,291,608	1,290,971
Net earnings	599,855	453,389	502,852

THE CONSERVATIVE VIEW.

The trend of stocks is upward, with setbacks, and the general business is improving, with exasperating periods of dullness. The actual owner of stocks is no poorer than he was when the purchases were made, if recently, and neither is the merchant and manufacturer better off than before. His profits simply have not been what he hoped for, and the general weather and other conditions have been against him.

Checking and depositing is slowly expanding, and where a few weeks ago it was averaging less than $1,750,000 a day, it now averages more than $2,000,000 a day. A slight change, but it is an improvement. The line of discounts in banks is slowly creeping up; so slowly that the banks are complaining bitterly of the dullness, and all the banks reported it very quiet to-day, but the same bankers have become accustomed to making such complaints. The steady increase in deposits is what worries the bankers mostly, for they are unable to employ their funds at profitable rates, and the large deposits indicate an undesirable surplus of idle funds. This gain in deposits is largely from country banks, yet the best amount of business paper offered comes from the same sources.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

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ALSO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF ESTABLISHED RAILWAYS

Appraisements made or quotations furnished for the purchase, sale or exchange of above securities.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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BANKERS,

NEW YORK — CHICAGO — BOSTON.

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

We own and offer limited amounts of following securities:

STATE OF MASS . . Gold.	3s	1930	CITY OF WOONSOCKET, R. I. . . . . Gold.	4s	1917
STATE OF N. Y. . . Gold.	3s	1906	CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.	4s	1922
STATE OF DELAWARE . . .	3s	1927	CITY OF GALVESTON . . .	5s	1934
CITY OF BROOKLYN . . .	4s	1913	CITY OF TERRE HAUTE, IND.	4s	1917
CITY OF CHICAGO . Gold.	4s	1915	CITY OF MANCHESTER, N. H.	4s	1917
KANSAS CITY, MO . Gold.	4 1-2s	1915	CITY OF PORTLAND, ORE. Gold	5s	1923
CITY OF DES MOINES . . .	4s	1916	CITY OF QUINCY, ILL. . . .	4 1-2s	1908
CITY OF WATERBURY School Gold	4s	1921	CITY OF MEMPHIS	5s	1922
CITY OF HARTFORD, School	4s	1917	COUNTY of MIDDLESEX, MASS.	4s	1932

ATLANTA (GA) GAS LIGHT CO. 1ST	5s	1947
NORTH CHICAGO ELECTRIC RAILWAY. 1ST . . . . (Guar. North Chicago Street R. R.)	6s	1914
MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. CO. Consolidated (now 1st) Mortgage.	7s	1902
ALBANY & SUSQUEHANNA R. R. CO. 1st Consolidated Mortgage. Guarantee of Del. & Hudson Canal Co. endorsed on each bond.	6s&7s	1906
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R'Y. CO.		
Menominee Extension 1st Mortgage . . . . GOLD	7s	1911
Madison Extension 1st Mortgage . . . . GOLD	7s	1911
Northwest Union Ry Co. 1st Mortgage . . . . GOLD	7s	1917
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Ry Co. Con. (now 1st) Mtge.	6s	1921
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans. Second (now 1st) Mtge, .	6s	1907
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN.		
Morris and Essex R. R. Co. 1st Consolidated Mtge. (Guar.) . .	7s	1915
Syracuse, Binghamton and New York. Con. (now 1st) Mtge. Guar.	7s	1906
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. .	7s	1903
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Cons. Mortgage	5s	1922
NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R. R. CO.	4s	1947
BOSTON & MAINE R. R. CO.	4 1-2	1944
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN R. R. CO. 1st Mtge. .	5s	1906

Complete details respecting each of the above issues, with prices, will be furnished on application. New General Circular now ready.

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128 and 130 Bowery, New York.

Assets, $61,787,160.14. Surplus, $4,718,626.41.

Total Number of Depositors, Dec. 1, 1896, 113,606.

Accounts Opened with $1 and Upwards. Interest paid on $5 and Over.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.

ROBERT LEONARD, Secretary. ISAAC P. MAILLER, Assistant Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK

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